THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

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The People's Press,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY L. V. & E. T. BLUM,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

PRICE.---Two Dollars a Year,

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

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For three months,	$3 50
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THE RAILROAD

may come to Winston

AND they may not; but one thing is certain, and that is this, the subscriber has received HIS STOCK OF

Spring AND Summer Goods

which can't fail to please his numerous customers, in style and prices. And he would respectfully invite all who wish to purchase

Goods at Reduced Prices,

to call and examine his present stock, before they purchase elsewhere.

☞ All kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for goods, to wit: Corn, Wheat, Flour, Bacon, Lard, Chickens, Eggs, Butter, Home made Cloth, Rags, and, in a word, all the farmer, his wife and daughter may have to spare.

H. R. THOMAS, Agent.

Winston, N. C., April 6, 1860. 51-6w

WINSTON MALE ACADEMY.

THE undersigned having resigned his position as principal teacher in the Salem Male School, has on the 9th of the present month, in the town of Winston, near the dividing line between Winston and Salem, opened a Male School, to be called the Winston Male Academy. A number, not exceeding thirty pupils, will be received each session.

This school is an individual enterprise. Every facility for imparting knowledge will be afforded; and with an experience of several years in teaching, the proprietor entertains no doubt of his ability to give general satisfaction.

TERMS.

Beginners in the English course, per session of five months,	$6 00
Those farther advanced will be charged	10 00
Board per month,	6 00—8 00

The higher branches will be taught, if desired.

Any person desiring information as to his competency as a teacher, is respectfully referred to F. Fries, E. Belo, T. C. Pfohl, R. L. Patterson, C. F. Sussdorff, E. A. Vogler, A. J. Stafford, L. Belo and Rev. G. F. Bahnson, late Principal of Salem Male School, all of whom have been his patrons for upwards of four years.

J. W. ATWOOD.

Winston, Jan. 13, 1860. 39-1y

FOR SALE.

A valuable Tract of Land of about 260 acres, 2 miles East of Salem, extending from Middle Fork of Muddy creek to the Plank Road in the village of Waughtown. About 80 acres are under cultivation, consisting of fresh upland and very productive meadow and bottom. The balance is strong, heavily timbered upland and bottom.

The improvements in the Village are a large two story

BRICK DWELLING,

a convenient two story framed STORE HOUSE, with a good DWELLING attached, and all the necessary out-buildings, Smoke-houses, Barn, Granary, &c., making altogether the most valuable and convenient property of its kind within 10 miles of Salem.

Apply to the subscriber.—Terms accomodating.

DAVID BLUM.

April 6, 1860.—tf.

State of North Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions March Term, 1860.

Wm. A. Lash vs Pylades Smallwood.
Ephraim Bouldin vs same.

Attachment levied on Defendant's Lands.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Pylades Smallwood, the defendant in the above cases, hath removed or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication for six successive weeks be made in the "People's Press," a newspaper printed in Salem, for said Defendant to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter sessions, to be held for the County of Stokes, at the Court House in Danbury, on the second Monday in June next, then and there to replevy and plead to said suits, otherwise judgment by default will be rendered against him, and the land levied on, be condemned for the satisfaction of the plaintiff's debts.

Witness, John Hill, Clerk of our said Court at office, the second Monday of March, 1860.

JNO. HILL, C. C. C.

Em'l Reich's Shoes,

AT THE BOOK STORE

THE subscriber has deposited a choice lot of **LADIE'S SHOES,** of his own manufacture, at the **Salem Book Store,** where his friends and the public can be accommodated.

E. REICH.

March 16, 9860. 48-tf.

OFFICIAL PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

National Constitutional

UNION CONVENTION.

SECOND DAY.

THURSDAY, May, 10th.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock A. M. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. McCron.

PRAYER.

O thou, whose empire is immensity, whose power is composed of the forces of Omnipotence, whose duration is eternity, whose love has been manifested in the gift of his only begotten Son, whose favor to us as a people is seen in the vast ranges of our beloved Confederacy, in the prosperities that have mantled it ever since thou didst give it an independent national existence—we bow before thee in acknowledgment of that regard that has given to us our lines in pleasant places, and favored us with so goodly a heritage. We offer thee the thanksgiving of our hearts, that from the day of small things our nation has grown to be the admiration of the world, that its free institutions aroused the spirits of other lands to look forward to the possession of the rights which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, and to strive for that possession. O, Lord, may these prosperities continue, and may our advancement always be in proportion to this time, so that as our population increases, our prosperity may be intellectually and virtuously so great as to enhance our worthiness before the nations of the earth.

To this end, do thou, Oh! God, give harmony to our councils; give wisdom to our Senators; give patriotism to every soul that lives beneath the Heavens, and let thy favor so rest upon our heritage that it may go onward and still onward on its upward progression, until all shall realize that indeed this is the favored child of the Almighty in the world's old age. Let the deliberations of this assembly—gathered together for the purpose of considering grand national topics—be attended by all that patriotic love, that forbearance of spirit, that wisdom of thought and of expression, that shall issue in a glorious success, and in bringing into office those who shall adorn the chairs of authority and wield the sceptre of power with justice and moderation. Oh! God, we thank thee for the freeman's boon; we thank thee for the freeman's privilege. Oh! sanctify that gift, that we may use it right to thy honor and to our good. Do thou Lord, grant that this vast confederacy, this constellation of confederated commonwealths, the only country worthy to be represented upon its banner by the stars, may long form one glorious national confederation, and may the smile of it, and may the wisdom of God direct it.

And, oh Lord! we pray thee that peace, God illuminate it, may the favor of God be with it, may the power of God protect that prosperity may ever attend its ongoings. May thou give prosperity to our fleets, if necessary, under the circumstances and strife of worldly experience. Give triumph to our armies. But, above all, oh Father, let the smiles of approving heaven rest upon all our deliberative and judicial assemblies; that our country may go on in harmony, and that thereby a power may be aggregated that can defy the aggressions of the world. We leave us in thy care.—Be thou our guide, our guardian, our help and life. Smile upon us, oh Lord—perpetuate our liberties, institutions and country; and grant that this confederacy may go onward in its successful advances, until a ripe world is plucked by the hand of God. And to thy name shall be all the glory, through Christ our Lord. Amen.

In a few minutes after the opening of the doors of the gallery, appropriated to the spectators, they were again thronged with an anxious multitude. The west gallery, which was exclusively reserved for ladies and their gentleman attendants, who also soon filled to repletion with those who watched with evident interest the labors of this Convention, the commingling of whose members aim at a tightening of those bonds which bind the union of the States.

At 10 o'clock the Convention was called to order by the President, who introduced the Rev. Dr. John McCron, who delivered a very appropriate and highly impressive prayer.

The President submitted several communications, among them a telegraphic despatch dated Washington, from W. C. Hasbrouck, advising the Convention "to adopt as a platform "Washington's Farewell Address and the Constitution," which, though old are good enough for Union men." Its reading called forth loud applause.

The call of the States showed that in addition to the States represented yesterday, delegations were present from Connecticut and Texas.

Hon. E. Brooks, chairman of the committe on business, announced that the Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania, would submit the report of that committee.

This gentleman, then, in a few appropriate remarks, stated that the considerations of the committee were marked with the best feelings he ever had witnessed under such circumstances; that their report came to the Convention unanimously adopted by every member of the committee, after a free interchange of opinion among them. He then proceeded to read the report, its reading being frequently interrupted with loud and enthusiastic applause, and at one point loud cheers resounded throughout the church, the Convention and audience all rising---the excitement being up to fever heat.

The report was as follows:

WHEREAS, Experience has demonstrated that Platforms adopted by the partisan Conventions of the Country have had the effect to mislead and deceive the people, and at the same time to widen the political divisions of the country, by the creation and encouragement of geographical and sectional parties; therefore,

Resolved, That it is both the part of patriotism and of duty *to recognize* no political principles other than

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE COUNTRY, THE UNION OF THE STATES AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS,

and that as representatives of the Constitutions of the country in National Convention assembled, we hereby pledge ourselves to maintain, protect and defend, separately and unitedly, these great principles of public liberty and national safety, against all enemies at home and abroad, believing that thereby peace may once more be restored to the country, the rights of the People and of the States re-established, and the Government again placed in that condition of justice, fraternity and equality, which, under the example and constitution of our fathers has solemnly bound every citizen of the United States, to "maintain a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity."

He also read the following resolutions from the committee:

Resolved, That each State shall be entitled to the same number of votes in this Convention as its electoral votes, and that each Delegation shall for itself determine the manner in which its votes may be cast.

Resolved, That in balloting for President and Vice President, ballots shall be taken until a candidate nominated shall receive a majority of all the votes cast; the candidate for President shall first be ballotted for and selected, and then the candidate for Vice President.

Some discussion ensued as to the propriety of allowing a majority of a State delegation to decide how its vote should be cast, and finally Mr. Partridge, of Mississippi, thought the Convention prepared to vote upon the proposition to decide the question by a vote of the Convention, and called the previous question thereupon.

Gov. Morehead, of N. C, hoped no attempt at gag law would be introduced into the Convention.

The President—Is there a second to the call for the previous question? A voice—Yes.

Mr. Partridge then, at the request of several delegates, withdrew his call for the previous question.

Gov. Morehead then proceeded to speak in favor of each delegate here speaking for himself, and voting for himself; any other course he deemed anti republican. He protested against the majority riding down the minority. He hoped the resolution upon the manner of voting would be so amennded as to allow each delegate to express his individual feelings.

Finally, on motion of Mr. Goggin of Va., it was

Resolved, That the Chairman of each delegation shall cast the vote of his State for each delegate from such State in such way as he may be instructed by the delegates entitled to vote, and when there is not a full representation from any State, then a majority of such delegation shall decide how the vote of the district unrepresented shall be cast, and when there shall be 2 delegates from a district who cannot agree, each of such delegates shall be entitled to half a vote.

And thus amended the committee's report was adopted.

A resolution was then offered that the Convention vote for President, dropping the lowest candidate on each ballot until a nomination. Tabled by a large vote, and a motion to ballot until a nomination was effected, carried.

On the first ballot the vote was as follows:

For John Bell, of Tennessee.—Arkansas 1; Connecticut 2½; Delaware 3; Maine 8; Maryland 7½; New York 4; New Jersey 2; Ohio 11; Pennsylvania 17½; Tennessee 12.—68½.

For Sam Houston, of Texas.—Arkansas 3; Connecticut 2½; Illinois 5½; Maryland ½; New York 28; New Jersey 1; Ohio 5; Pennsylvania 7½; Texas 4.—57.

For John M. Botts, of Virginia.—Illinois 5½; Ohio 2; Virginia 2;—9½.

For John McLean, of Ohio.—Indiana 13; New Jersey 2; Ohio 4; Pennsylvania 2.—21.

For John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky.—Connecticut 1; Kentucky 12; Missouri 9; New York 1; Vermont 5.—28.

For Edward Everett, of Massachusetts.—Alabama 9; Massachusetts 13; New Jersey 2; Ohio 1.--25.

For W. L. Goggin, of Virginia.—Florida 3.

For W. A. Graham of North Carolina.—Georgia 10; New York 2; North Carolina 10.—22.

For W. L. Sharkey, of Mississippi.—Mississippi 7.

For W. C. Rives, of Virginia.—Virginia 13.

While the above ballot was being taken, the name of each of the gentlemen voted for was hailed with loud applause by both the Convention and spectators.

Terere were 254 votes cast, and there being no one having a majority—128 votes—the Convention proceeded to another ballot, as follows:

Second Ballot—Bell 138½; Houston 68½; Botts 7½; McLean 1; Crittenden 1; Everett 2½; Graham 18½; Sharkey 8½. The increased vote of Bell on this ballot, awakened great enthusiasm, and each accessory vote was hailed with cheers.

When New York was called, Mr. Jas. W. Gerard said that ten years ago, at Castle Garden, when storms threatened the country, he threw off his coat and swore he would see the Whig party shattered into a thousand fragments before he would follow the lead of an Abolitionist. He had kept the oath. He took his stand amid curses and threats on the part of the enemies of the South, but as he feared neither man or devil, he mainted his post and continued to battle for the South, though no politican, and a Northern man with Northern principles. He thanked God that New York city, his native place, had maintained the Fugitive Slave law.—The people this Convention represented must break the Black Republicanis, or Wm. H. Seward would be the next President.

He then cast the vote of the State of New York for Houston, Bell and Crittenden, when he was greeted with loud cheers. If Houston was the nominee, he said they would paint him on their banners, first as killing an Indian and then as eating him. New York wanted a Southern democrat.

When Ohio was called, Mr. Pendleton said Ohio was not prepared to endorse New York's wishes, as they wanted a Southern Whig. This was hailed with loud applause.

Pennsylvania being called, Hon. John S. Littell desired to remind the gentlemen from New York and Ohio that they were not here to choose either a Whig or a Democrat, but a man who could save the Union.

Mr. Gerard responded that when he referred to Sam. Houston as a Democrat, he did not speak of or refer to him as a Democrat of the Locofoco school but as a genuine National Democrat.

Mr. A. B. Norton, of Texas, in casting her vote expressed his regret to hear delegates endeavor to make this either a Whig or Democratic body. He came here as a Union man, without reference to old parties, and hoped to see a Tri delegates actuated by a similar feeling.

When the balloting had reached Virginia, Mr. Bell being already within one vote of a nomination, great anxiety was manifested to hear her vote announced, and amid the excitement her delegates asked a short time to consult. In a few moments her vote was announced—or in part announced—for as soon as it was ascertained that Bell had received 13 votes, thus securing his nomination, the cheers were deafening, and were prolonged for some time, ere her full vote could be announced.

Mississippi here changed her vote to Bell, amid great excitement.

Massachusetts also changed her vote to Bell. North Carolina did the same.

Gov. Morehead in making the change, said that the delegates from N. C. felt themselves bound, by the instructions which they received at the hands of their constituents, and in accordance with their individual inclinations, to cast their votes for North Carolina's favorite son—Graham. We came here with instructions to unite with our American citizens for the selection of some man under whose banner we might achieve a glorious victory for the country. I was instructed by my delegation to rise to announce to this house that it was glory enough for us if we could not get North Carolina's son to go for her daughter's favorite son. We feel all due honor conferred upon us that you have selected her grandson—John Bell, of Tennessee. I ask you, sir, to change the vote (as we are unanimous) for Bell. [Applause.]

The two votes given to Botts from Va. on this ballot, were also changed to Mr. Bell.

The same course was then pursued successively by the delegations from New Jersey, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Kentucky, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and Arkansas.

The half vote from Maryland was also changed to Bell, and several delegates from N. Y. did the same thing

Hon. Erastus Brooks, of that delegation, expressed the hope that the entire delegation would change its vote to Bell. He was greeted with much applause and calls from some of his delegation that they would not have their votes changed.

The vote of Georgia (ten) had been cast for Graham; nine of them were changed to Bell.

These announcements were severally hailed with cheer upon cheer, each change being made with spirited remarks by the several chairmen of the delegations, the delegates becoming so far inspired with enthusiasm that almost the entire body were on their feet, waving their hats and cheering with all their power.

The President here stated he was about to perform the proudest act of his life—to propose that

JOHN BELL, of Tennessee,

be now declared unanimously the nominee of the Convention. He would therefore call upon the Convention to vote directly upon this suggestion.

He called for the yeas, when there was a loud and prolonged responsive shout.

Hon. G. A. Henry of Tennessee responded at length in a speech of great power and eloquence. Judge Sharkey of Mississippi followed with a hearty endorsement of the nomination, and the Convention adjourned to 5 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Gen. Coombs opened the session with a pleasant speech, and then

Mr. Henry, of Tenn., moved that by a unanimous vote the Convention declare the Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, of Massachusetts, the candidate of the Constitutional Union Party for Vice President of the United States.

At this period the cheering and applause was so great that it was with some difficulty that order was restored.

State after State responded to the nomination through the Chairmen of the several delegations, some briefly, others at length. The speeches would fill half a dozen columns of the Press, and we cannot make room for them today.

The speeches concluded, the President put the question and the nomination of Edward Everett, as a candidate for Vice President, was made by universal acclamation, and amid loud and long repeated cheering.

The President of the Convention was requested officially to inform the Hon. John Bell and Hon. Edward Everett of their respective nominations as candidates for President and Vice President.

The following National Executive Committee was appointed:—

Hon. Anthony Kennedy, of Maryland.
" A. R. Boteler, of Virginia.
" Joshua Hill, of Georgia.
" John A. Gilmer, of North Carolina.
" Robert Mallory, of Kentucky.
" Thos. A. R. Nelson, of Tennessee.
" Henry M. Fuller, of Pennsylvania.
" J. B. St. John, of New York.
" R. W. Thompson, of Indiana.
" John Wilson, of Illinois.
" James Bishop, of New Jersey.
" John A. Rockwell, of Connecticut.
" Marshal P. Wilder, of Massachusetts.
" William Temple, of Delaware.

Various suggestions were made as to the next place of meeting of the Convention, but the matter was referred to the Executive Committee.

Hon. Thos. Swann of Maryland spoke in congratulation of the results attained, and closed by inviting all present to attend the great mass meeting at Monument Square, at 8 o'clock, to ratify the nominations, at which speeches would be made by many of the most eminent gentlemen in attendance upon the Convention:

On motion of Hon. A. J. Donelson, the thanks of the Convention were unanimously voted the President, Hon. Washington Hunt, who, pending the motion to adjourn, delivered an admirable address, closing as follows:—

"Gentlemen, I congratulate you, I congratulate the country, upon the auspicious termination of your labors. It has gratified me beyond expression, and I am sure you have all participated in the pleasure, to see gentlemen from different States of the Union coming together to interchange sentiments and see each other fairly in the face, and to assure each other that we are still, and intend to be, one united and affectionate family of free men. [Applause.] We have brightened the chain of the Union and have given new guarantees for the perpetuity of our glorious institutions by the action and proceedings of this day.

"How important it is, gentlemen, that the people of this country should know and understand each other better. If the men of the North could see more of the people of the South, and if the people of the South could see more of the people of the North, we should be convinced on both sides, that there neither is nor can be an irrepressible conflict between us. [Cheers.] There should be no conflict between us, gentlemen, but a generous and patriotic disposition to see who can do the most to strengthen the bonds of the Union—preserve and uphold the glorious Union and Constitution of our common country. [Applause.]

"That is the only strife for which any generous heart, North or South, is prepared, and I trust there will soon be an end to every other contention between us. Let us go forward and struggle to see who can do the most in this crisis in the cause of our country. We will do our duty yet, for our cause is just, and I trust in God that it will prevail. [Great applause."]

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*, with three times three cheers for the nominees.

SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS AND PEANUTS IN THE CAPITOL.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, writes thus of the "beverages" and "refreshments" sold in the Capitol:

One of the "joint rules and orders of the two Houses" provides that "no spirituous liquors shall be offered for sale or exhibited within the Capitol. Yet, since the migration of the Senate to its new hall, the old Senate post office has been fitted up as a private lunch room, and a small apartment adjoining is fitted up as a regular bar. On the shelves are exhibited;" in full view of Senators, and their cronies asked in to drink, bottles containing all kinds of "*spirituous liquors*" and wines, in direct opposition to the above mentioned rule, which was passed September 18th, 1837. Could it be enforced, the Republic would be spared the disgrace inflicted whenever a Senator appears in his seat so intoxicated that no one can help observing it. In the south wing of the Capitol there has been no public exhibition of liquors since Mr. Winthrop, when Speaker, banished them from that portion of the building under his jurisdiction.

Every portion of the Capitol, however, is disfigured by small stalls for the sale of apples, peanuts and cake. The keepers of these depots of provisions for the appetite of pages and juvenile visitors pay tribute to the subordinate officials, whose revenue is thereby increased. The presence of the dirty looking stalls is, however, anything but imposing in the corridors and halls of the National Capitol, and any member who would have the independence to move their removal, would perform a good service. There are, be it remembered, regular refectories, where refreshments can be obtained, in either end of the Capitol.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—This vessel will leave for New York on or about the first of June. Her draft will be from 21 22 feet coming over, and going out (when coaled) will be from 22 to 24 ft.

From the Washington Dispatch.

AD VALOREM

Speech of John Pool, Esq.

On Wednesday the 9th inst., about half past 10 o'clock, A. M., a large concourse of the citizens of Beaufort County, assembled in the Court House, to hear the speech of John Pool, the Opposition candidate for Governor. We observed a number of gentlemen from the different parts of the County in attendance. All parties deeply regretted the necessary absence of Gov. Ellis.

Not being in a position to take notes ourself, we are indebted to the kindness of a friend for the following report, written out from memory, the day after the speech was delivered. We believe it will be found to be substantially correct, and accords well with our own recollection.

When the audience had assembled, Wm. J. Ellison, Esq., arose and made a few pertinent remarks, and introduced Mr. Pool.

Mr. P. arose, and after alluding to his being a stranger to them, remarked that he was aware that he stood before many of his political friends as well as his opponents, to whom he should address himself with all candor and frankness. He regretted the absence of his competitor, Gov. Ellis, on various accounts, who had been kept away by circumstances which he supposed he could not well control. Courtesy would, therefore, oblige him to allude but little to his competitor, and to avoid all animadversion or criticism upon his peculiar views, but to confine himself to a free and open discussion of the views entertained by himself and his party, and the leading objections urged against them by their opponents. The controversy had been narrowed down, by agreement, to the simple question of a change in the organic law or the Constitution of the State, in regard to taxation; as his competitor thought it advisable to await the decisions of the Charleston Convention before entering upon the consideration of national politics. He (Mr. Pool) now saw, since the failure of the Charleston Convention, but little prospect of breaking a lance with him on general party issues, before the 1st of August; he would, therefore, on this occasion, confine his remarks mainly to the question of *ad valorem*, as it is called, or equal taxation.

Mr. Pool then directed the attention of the audience to the resolution of the Convention which nominated him, which proposes the call of a Convention of the people of the State, on the federal basis, as early as practicable, "*for the purpose of so modifying the Constitution, that every species of property may be taxed according to the value, with power to discriminate only in favor of the native products of our State and the industrial pursuits of her citizens.*" This embodies the main point at issue, and will form the basis of the present investigation. Mark you, the proposition is not as has been alledged or intimated, that we propose to insert in the Constitution a revenue bill in detail—it is the prerogative and the duty of the Legislature, fresh from the people every two years, to frame revenue bills. The object of calling a Convention is not to amend the Constitution so as to define the *duties* of the Legislature, but to confer upon it *powers* which it has not, and to *limit* its powers over the question of taxation. First, to bestow upon it the *power* to tax *every species* of property. It now has that power over every species of property except slave property. We wish to confer the additional power, so that the Legislature may hereafter tax slaves as property, and not simply as polls of persons. Secondly, to limit its powers, so as to compel the Legislature to tax *every species of property according to the value.* Again, the Legislature now has the power to discriminate between taxable articles, and to tax labor. What we want, is to limit its powers, so that it *shall not* "discriminate *only* in favor of the native products of our State and the industrial pursuits of her citizens."

Mr. P. contended that property being the great object of governmental protection, it was the proper and true object of taxation. Our present constitution allowed the Legislature to tax labor and exempt a large portion of property from taxation. This bore unjustly and unequally upon the people, and especially upon the poorer classes. It was a tyranny to impose a tax upon the honest labor of the poor, who have no property to protect. He knew he was addressing Eastern people and Eastern slaveholders, but he blinked nothing. He would stand square upon that platform, wherever he went, East or West.

His opponents charged that this scheme would destroy the compromises of the Constitution, made for the benefit of the East and for slaveholders. Mr. P. knew nothing of such compromises; if ever made, the East had repudiated them, by voting overwhelmingly against the ratification of the amended Constitution, as her votes would show. But such a charge came with an ill-grace from Democrats, who only a few years ago, had initiated and carried *free suffrage.* The amended Constitution of 1835, contained a clause designed to protect the landholders, by requiring the members of the Senate to be elected only by landholders. That protection the Democrats had taken away by the adoption of Free Suffrage. *Then* we heard nothing from them of the sacred compromises of the Constitution. No holy horror was expressed then. I voted with them for Free Suffrage, said Mr. Pool, because it secured *equality* to every citizen of the State at the *ballot box.* That took away from the landholders the protection which that clause gave them, and I now propose to restore it, by securing to them and to every other citizen, *equality* at the *tax box.* But then we are told, that will destroy the protection given to the slaveholders. Not at all. Our Democratic friends of late, have become exceedingly sympathetic over slaves and slaveholders. But where is their sympathy for the landholder and the poor man who has neither land nor negroes? It is mere clap-trap. The amendment which we propose to the Constitution, may take away that protection which the clause forbiding the Legislature to tax slaves as property afforded, and which *compels* it to put just as much tax on the heads of all slaves over 12 years and under 50, as it does upon the head

of a white man, *and no more;* but we propose to give to every slaveholder, landholder, capitalist, merchant, mechanic, farmer, white laborer and every citizen, rich or poor, high or low, in lieu of that, safer, more equal, just and better protection, by compelling the Legislature to tax every man's property of whatever kind or species, equally, *according to value.* The Constitution as it is, affords a very inconsiderable protection to slaveholders, because that body may at any time, if it desired to damage the institution, fix the poll as high as possible. There is no limit. It can tax black polls just as high as it taxes white polls, but no higher. It injures the institution and lessens the protective power of the government over it, by taxing slaves as persons only, and not as property. It is conceded on all hands, that taxation should be just and equal, and that every man's property should be taxed according to the amount of protection it receives from the government. But our present Constitution exempts from taxation a large portion of productive, valuable property, i. e. young slaves, under 12 years and many profitable ones over 50, which the government is bound to protect nevertheless, while it allows that body to tax labor, and thus trammel the industrial pursuits of our citizens. It does not meet the case to say, that young slaves are expensive and profitless, or that old slaves over 50 are so. It is well known that every year adds $100 to the value of young slaves, and there are few over 50 not worth something. When they are worthless, our proposition exempts them from taxation. Now who does not see the justice of this? We propose not to tax men according to what they *do not have*, but according to the value of what they *do have.* Well, if one citizen is protected in the enjoyment of property worth $1000, and another $10,000, is it not just and right that the latter should pay ten times as much tax for the support of government as the former? And if the property of the one be in lands, capital or other articles of value, and that of the other be in negroes, young or old, yet worth money, is there any just reason why the negro property of the one shall be exempt from taxation more than the landed or other property of the other? Certainly not. Every slaveholder and every honest man must be forced to admit the justice and the necessity of our plan.

But it is declared that this is a new issue, and that this is not the time for its introduction. It is not new. Almost every Southern State has long since incorporated it in their Constitutions. Mr. P. here showed that Gov. Ried, whom the Raleigh *Standard* declares is as sound a Democrat as there is in the Union, advocated *ad valorem* in his message in 1832. He read from the message the Governor's views. He stated Gov. Ried did not urge *ad valorem* in the case of slaves, because he was pointing out the duty of the Legislature and not contending for any constitutional change, but that Mr. Ried was to all intents and purposes an *ad valorem* man, and one of the first to recommend it in this State. He said, Mr. Ried's scheme, proposed the exemption of $150 worth of property from taxation. Our plan will allow *discrimination* in favor *only,* "of the native products of our State and the industrial pursuits of her citizens." Mr. P. said that Mr. Holden, the editor of the Raleigh *Standard*, was an *ad valorem* man. Up to the adoption of the scheme by the Opposition Convention, Mr. Holden had warmly advocated it. He had said, that the system *must ultimately triumph.* Here Mr. P. read from the *Standard.* But, since the Constitutional Union Party in N. C. had adopted it, Mr. Holden had changed his tune. But mark, he has never said a word against *ad valorem.* Search the Standard, that paper which some of our Democratic friends study more than their Bibles perhaps, and are ready to swear by, and see if he has uttered a word against *ad valorem. Now,* he says, this is not the time—wait, wait. Wonder if Mr. Holden would not say two years hence, if we give him the chance, and he should be the Democratic nominee for Governor then, that *that is the time?* No doubt of it. But Mr. P. thought, that *this,* is the time, and the people thought so. He believed with Mr. Holden, the cause of equal taxation would triumph, and that it *would triumph in August next.*

Mr. Pool said, we are charged with wishing to tax the poor man's tin cups, and the poor widow's chickens and eggs. Some one had said, that *ad valorem* would go anywhere and everywhere—into the barn, into the smokehouse,—even under the poor widow's setting goose and tax her eggs. Everybody must know the object of this miserable slang. It is to prejudice the poor against the system of equal taxation proposed, which is clearly and unmistakably designed to relieve the poor, while it imposes no unjust or onerous burden upon the rich. Every man must see the flimsiness of the charge. But our Democratic friends have another object in this. They expected we would with more justice call them the "tin cup party," and they stole the march on us. It is nothing but the old cry, "stop the thief."

It is admitted, that it is only necessary to raise a certain amount of revenue to meet the wants of the State. Now in raising a given amount of revenue, if the principle of *ad valorem* brings under taxation a large amount of property hitherto exempted, it must necessarily draw a larger amount from the pockets of those who are *able* to pay, and by consequence lessen the amount to be drawn from the pockets of the poor; because it can only tax the property of each, *according to value.* But it must be remembered the Constitution now empowers the Legislature to tax tin cups and the old widow's eggs, and it may tax them at its will, very high; while at the same time it exempts from taxation positively and unconditionally, so long as it stands as at present, a large amount of slave property. On the other hand, we propose to amend the Constitution, in order that the Legislature may be empowered to tax this large amount of exempted slave property, and at the same time leave to its discretion a discriminating power by which the native products of the State and the labor of our people may not be taxed. So that under our system, there is a chance for the exemption of the old widwow's eggs. But our Democratic friends have a platform. Let us look at it. They charge us with being the tin cup party, and yet they propose no remedy for the poor man. Here Mr. P. read that part of the Democratic platform, pertaining to the question at issue. He said, they declare it to be the *duty* of the Legislature, "*so to adjust taxation, as to bear as equally as practicable, within the limits of the Constitution, upon the various interests and classes of property in all sections of the State.*" "Within the limits of the Constitution." Just so. But the Constitution prohibits the taxing a large amount of slave property, yet allows the taxing of any and all other "of the various interests and classes of property in the State." Do they consider tin cups to be property? Then their platform says, it is the *duty* of the Legislature to tax them. Do they regard the poor widow's eggs as property? Then according to their platform, it is the *duty* of the Legislature to tax them. Which then is the tin cup party, ours or theirs?

Mr. P. said, the Convention that formed that Democratic platform, had a hard time of it. There were some noble, glorious, strong *ad valorem* men in that Convention, but they were not strong enough. The power and the influence of the "*peculiar institution,*" was too great for them. Well, the case was so difficult to manage, they had a *Caucus.* You have heard of it. They went into caucus, according to the papers, at 7 o'clock Thursday evening, and they caucussed, caucussed, and they caucussed. It was a tough time. The wrestle was a hard one. We don't know all that was said and done, but they caucussed until Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock, and the platform just alluded to, was the result of that labor and turmoil.

Again, it is contended that equal taxation will drive the slaves and the slave owners from the State. Mr. P. did not believe it. Slaveholders were patriotic men,—men of intelligence, and of as high sense of justice and right as any men in the land. It is a libel to charge them with a disposition to shirk their just proportion of responsibility in the support of government. They are able to pay and are willing to be taxed equally and justly with their fellow-citizens. He feared no such result. But if they were disposed to go, where would they go. The Constitution of every Southern State except North Carolina, taxed slaves as property. Wherever they might go South, they would butt up against *ad valorem.* South Carolina taxed every slave in the State $1. Our slaveholders would most likely go to Texas, and there they would find it in full bloom. No slaveholder would leave the State on account of equal taxation. If they did, let them go. It would be a sacrifice of one's country, one's State, for the good of another.

Mr. P. said, the advocates of *ad valorem* had been charged with pandering to abolitionism—as favoring "irrepressible conflict" ideas. There was nothing more wide of the truth. The true Southern doctrine was, that slaves are property and should be taxed as property. Every Southern State except North Carolina, maintained this position in their organic laws. That they should be taxed as persons, was the Abolition or Black Republican doctrine. N. Carolina was the only Southern State that countenanced in her Constitution this Black Republican idea. Mr. P. said his party was laboring to change that feature in her Constitution and to put the Old North State along side of her Southern sisters. A remarkable document had been issued from Raleigh, by the State Democratic Executive Committee, which, in some of its statements, recognized the free-soil or Black Republican doctrine. The New York Times, a leading Black Republican journal, had copied a clause from that high-sounding document, and endorsed it as the true doctrine. Here Mr. P. read from the N. Y. Times the extract and the comments. He thought that *Raleigh* document must be a wonderful paper. It had been sent into all parts of the State, until the State had been literally shingled over with it. He had just heard that the Rail Roads about Raleigh had struck for higher wages, on account of the large increase of mail matter. Even the Rail Roads were groaning under the heavy load of Democratic documents.

But how will *ad valorem* work? Mr. P. said that his competitor estimated the present amount of property in the State at $800,000,000. The statistics will show nearly that amount. Mr. P. was willing to set down $700,000,000 as the estimate. If $100,000,000 be set off to be exempted from taxation under the discriminating clause in his platform, it would leave $600,000,000 to be taxed. This amount taxed at 10 cts. on every $100 valuation, would produce $600,000; a sum thought to be sufficient for the present wants of the State. Lands are now taxed at 20 cts. on the $100 valuation, and a proper estimate of the value of the whole slave property of the State will show, that the whole amount now collected as taxes upon black polls, is only equal to 6 cents on the $100 valuation of the entire slave property of the State. By the operation of his platform, Mr. P. said, the taxes on land and negroes would be made equal. This would require only the addition of 4 cents on every $100 valuation of the slaves, and a decrease on the $100 valuation of the lands of 10 cts. Now he could not believe that the addition of 4 cents on the $100 valuation of the slaves would drive any man from North Carolina, especially when it secured to him the reduction of 10 cts. on the $100 valuation of his lands.

Mr. P. said, we are told that the *institution* needs strengthening, and that the discussion of this question is calculated to excite jealousies between slaveholders and non-slaveholders. Mr. P. admitted that the *institution* did need strengthening. That was what his platform proposed to do. He wished North Carolina to do just what the other Southern State had done to strengthen it, by equalizing taxation upon slaves and other species of property. But in the mouths of his opponents, this charge was but the old cry of nigger, nigger. For years upon years, we had heard nothing else from our Democratic friends. If a Rail-Road was to be built, a President elected or any other scheme they wished to carry, he and his party had been told, it was absolutely necessary to do that thing in order to *strengthen* the institution. He was tired of it, and the people were sick of this eternal dingdong upon *nigger* and the peculiar institution. But where are the grounds for the jealousies alluded to between the slaveholder and non slaveholder by this discussion? It was a libel upon the honest non-slaveholders of the State. There were no truer men in the land—none more jealous of their own rights and the rights of their more favored fellow-citizens, than non-slaveholders. If jealousies exist, they have been created and will be perpetuated by our present system of unequal taxation. If they exist, there is a *cause;* remove the cause and they cease. Strike at the root of the evil and end it. Can it awaken jealousy to tell our people the truth about the working of our present system, and that it should be changed? Will it excite jealousy against slavery, to place non-slaveholders on an equal footing with their more fortunate fellow-citizens as to taxation? Not a word of it. When they know that their labor and their little or much substance is taxed, for the protection of a large portion of the untaxed slave property of their more wealthy neighbors, will it excite their jealousy to be told that they must come forward and change this unequal burden? No surely. Opposition to this just and equitable scheme may provoke jealousy, but the discussion of its propriety and necessity cannot. Will not this equitable measure more deeply and strongly interest every non-slaveholder in the *institution,* and incline him to defend the just rights of his fellow-citizens? Most certainly. Nor can honest and intelligent slaveholders fail to see the equality and necessity of this measure.

We have been told said Mr. P., time & again for years, by the party in power, that slavery is in danger. Eloquent tongues have been employed to depict the growing and the fearful dangers to that institution. Dark clouds, threatening in their aspect, are said to be rolling up and covering our horizon. What if it be so? May we be called upon to go to the battle field in defence of our rights and property? If so, whom do we expect to go with us? Will not the honest, sturdy and brave non-slaveholders of the South, stand shoulder to shoulder with us there? Most assuredly.—You can and may trust them, but you must be willing to do them justice. There are only 20,000 slaveholders in North Carolina fully able to bear arms. The non-slaveholders number about 100,000. And they are ready to do their duty to their country and fellow-citizens. And are we not as honest slaveholders, Mr. P. said, ready to do them justice? Most assuredly. I do not appeal in vain to my countrymen, to the magnanimous slaveholders of N. C., when I ask them to come forward and help to change the organic law of our State, in order that justice and equality may be measured to every man, to every citizen of the State. No. They are not the men to be blind when justice, duty and interest alike demand it.

But, said Mr. P.; we are told that our scheme proposes to tax necessaries equally with luxuries. We propose no tax bill. We leave the details to the Legislature fresh from the people. All we ask is, that the Constitution of the State shall be so amended as that the Legislature may be empowered to tax every species of property, and, and that it shall be *compelled* to tax all property *equally,* only giving it the power to discriminate in favor of the native products of the State and honest labor. I do do not propose to tax necessaries.—Under the plan proposed, the Legislature will not be obliged to tax them. If they are taxed they can be only according to their value. Luxuries, if they have a fixed value and are property, will be taxed according to value, unless they are excepted under the discriminating clause. But the present system does tax necessaries, and under the practical operation of the law, many luxuries are exempted. Rich men, through the agency of Commission merchants, can order from abroad any article of necessity or luxury for consumption, and avoid every cent of taxation to the State by the process. Many of them do it. But with poor men it is far otherwise, under the operation of the merchant's tax. A poor man goes to a store here; (he can't send to a Commission merchant,) and buys his calico to dress his wife and children, his sugar coffee and molasses.—Now on every $100 valuation of goods which he buys from a merchant here, he pays 50 cents tax to the State. It is true the merchant pays the tax, but it is understood the customer pays it in fact. Rich men order their fine wines and liquors from their Commission merchants at the North and thus avoid the State tax, while a poor man, who happens to love whisky must go to the shop here and buy it, and in doing so, about $10 out of every $100 worth of whiskey he buys, goes into the State Treasury. Now how unequal, how unjust.

Mr. P. thought he had perhaps covered the ground, but was ready to answer any and every question upon this subject, propounded to him, on any point, in any place and at any time by any person. Mr. P, however, felt that he could not close without alluding to national affairs. The failure of the Charleston Convention was ominous. We have heard of dark clouds—threatening danger to the country and this glorious Union. It may be that all this is too true. The signs of the times are portentous. We were urged four years ago, said Mr. P., to vote for Mr. Buchanan to save the country and to protect the institution. We were told that Mr. Fillmore was a very clever man, a patriot, an able statesman, a good man, and all that, but if would not do for us to vote for him,—he could not be elected—our votes would be thrown away—*there was no chance.* Well, said Mr. P, many of our party listened to them and elected Mr. Buchanan. Mr. P. said, he did'nt go that way himself; He voted for the noble Fillmore. Now Mr. Buchanan has nearly served his term out, and the country is not saved yet, nor the institution any safer. So far from it, things look a great deal worse than they did four years ago. What were we told a few weeks ago? Why, *there is no chance* for you *now.* The country must be saved from Black Republican misrule and ruin. The institution is in great danger. Wait, wait, until theCharleston Convention nominates a truly great national Democrat, and vote for him. He will save the country. *We* are the only party that *can* do it. Well, what now, said Mr. P. If we wait for the Charleston Convention to nominate a candidate, we shall wait till doomsday. Perhaps, they will want us to wait till they hear from Baltimore or Richmond in June next. No, no, fellow citizens, it is *our* time next. And we must say to our Democratic friends, as one good turn deserves another, they must come to us now. There is no use in their trying the thing longer. There is *no chance* for them now.

At this moment a host of noble patriots, true conservative, Union men, from all parts of the country, are met in Baltimore, in a convention of the Constitutional Union party, to consider the state of the country, and to select two good and true men, to bear aloft the banner of this Union, over the length and breadth of this land. Our hearts beat in unison with theirs. I trust the crisis has fully arrived in the affairs of the Republic, when every truly patriotic man is ready to sacrifice party for country—to resist the pressure of party screws—break the power of party shackles, and rush to the rescue of this glorious Union. Come over and help us. There is no chance left for you Democratic friends. Come and join heart and hand with us, to roll back the dark clouds of sectionalism on the one hand, and ultraism on the other. We may do it, we can do it with your help. Come and let us resolve to restore peace and tranquility to our common country, by elevating to the chief offices of the nation, true and trusty men, who will repair the breaches of the government, heal the discords of the country, and place on an immovable foundation, the Constitution and the Union.

Mr. Pool sat down amid the applause of the audience, at least, his political friends, after having occupied about two hours in the delivery of his speech.

We have thus, for the gratification of the readers of the Dispatch, endeavored to give a faithful sketch of Mr. Pool's speech, presenting his language and arrangement when we could, but especially laboring to present his sentiments and arguments, as far as we possibly could under the circumstances. If we have misrepresented him, we shall be anxious and ready to correct; and if we have failed to do justice to him or to any one, we shall regret it, and will do what we can to repair damages.

We sincerely regret Gov. Ellis' absence, as it would have given us equal pleasure to perform the same task for him that we have done for Mr. Pool. Indeed, all the readers of the Dispatch, would doubtless, have preferred to have the views of both candidates faithfully reported in the same connection, and we should have labored to do equal justice to both.

Nomination of Bell and Everett.

Opinions of the Press.

The National Intelligencer says:

"In a word, it only remains for us to say at present (reserving for to morrow a more formal consideration of the subject) that in our judgment it will be conceded by candid men throughout the land that these are nominations eminently "fit to be made," and worthy to be endorsed by conservative citizens of all classes and denominations. Would it not be a glorious thing for the peace and unity and prosperity of our whole country if each and all of the other parties, discarding their several dissentions and predilections, could unite upon them in a spirit of comprehensive patriotism, and thus give us once more a thrice happy era of good feeling? What say you, gentlemen, delegates of Chicago, Richmond and Baltimore? Can you do better?"

The Richmond Dispatch, one of the truly "independent press," thus speaks of the nominees!

Without compromising the neutrality of this journal in political matters, we may be permitted to congratulate the country upon the disposition recently manifested by all parties to put forth their greatest names in connection with the highest offices. Mr. Bell is a leader, under whose illustrious flag even the old Whig-Guard who fought under Harry of the West may march with pride and patriotism.

After highly complimenting Mr. Everett's statesmanship, the Dispatch adds:

His labors since his connection with the Mt. Vernon fund are familiar to the whole country. The total of his contributions to the fund makes more than $90,000. He travelled for this purpose many thousand miles and defrayed all expenses from his private purse.

The Petersburg (Va.) Express speaks of Edward Everett as the distinguished statesman, patriot, and orator, and of John Bell says:

This distinguished honor has been conferred upon a citizen who has acquired eminence in the National Councils by his abilities and services, and has participated largely in the scenes of the political world during the last 35 years.

The Richmond Whig announces the nomination, and adds:—

They have played no trick on popular credulity, by submitting an unknown name; they are for making no experiment with the public safety, by placing at the helm of State untried men, they seek to avail themselves of no fictitious enthusiasm, in favor of transient heroes of the day; but they have offered to the American people men who, for more than a third of a century, have been in the civic service, filling with honor and usefulness the most important legislative and Executive posts, and impressing themselves upon every important page of political history within that period. They present them on the solid platform of personal worth, of intellectual fitness, and of political loyalty—as men who have served their country long, faithfully and ably, and have thereby given the surest guarantees of their trustworthiness—as men whose career has shown that they possess minds too broad for sectional statesmanship, and souls too lofty for the petty schemes of time-serving politicians and self-seeking demagogues. Such men at the head of affairs, all must admit, the country never before so sorely needed. For our part, we feel this so strongly, that we cannot do otherwise than believe that the great masses of the people in every State of the Confederacy, spurning the further leadership of those who have guided them so far astray, will rally to their support with an enthusiasm that will sweep down everything that oppeses them.

The Petersburg (Va.) Intelligencer announces the nominations, and adds:

It now remains to be seen whether the people of the United States have a desire to be ruled by wise and conservative statesmen, or whether they prefer still to follow the partisan leaders of the other political organizations. The Convention has done a noble work in presenting such men to the country, and we can but hope that intelligent voters will duly value the prize that is now within their reach, and work well for the good cause till victory shall crown their efforts.

The Alexandria (Va.) Gazette of Monday morning in noticing the nominations of the Union Convention says:

They have adopted as the Platform of their party for the coming contest, and we hope, for all future contests, the Constitution of the country—the Union of the States—and the Enforcement of the laws. A strong, staunch platform, upon which, we hope, the people will stand, and on which they will place the men selected by them to administer the affairs of their government.

And the same Convention has nominated and recommended as next President, and as one upon whom they can rely with confidence, John Bell, of Tenn., a well-tried, experienced statesman—an honest, high-minded citizen—a patriot in heart and in his principles—a prudent, conservative politician;—and a Whig, devoted to the maintenance of the Constitution, the preservation of the Union, and the authority of the Laws.

The Convention have selected as the associate of Mr. Bell upon the ticket, the eloquent son of Massachusetts, Edward Everett—a statesman without reproach.

The New York Tribune, of course, does not like the platform, and disposes of it in this style:

But here comes the Old Gentlemen's party with this mild suggestion, that the case shall be abandoned and all the record wiped out, leaving the controversy to be renewed at a future day, under aggravated circumstances. We think the decision of all sensible people, belonging to the present geological epoch, will be that the matter had better be adjourned and settled now, so that we can afterward attent to other business without danger of being interrupted and disturbed by this. The Old Gentlemen's platform, then, will never do.

Of the nomination, it says:

Finally, the nomination of Mr. Bell is a strong one, especially in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Indiana, where the election is really to be decided. It imposes upon the members of the Republican Convention at Chicago the necessity of additional wisdom, if possible. We are confident, however, that they will prove themselves equal to the emergency.

Further accounts of the severe earthquake experienced throughout the island of Hayti, on the 8th and 10th of last month, reach us from Port-au Prince. Several buildings were thrown down, and many others damaged. The population for three nights slept in the open air.

Commercial, (latest.)—LIVERPOOL, Saturday.—Sales to-day of 10,000 bales of cotton; the market closed firm.

The Japanese Embassadors.

On the 13th inst, the Japanese Embassy were transferred from the U. S. Steamship Roanoke to the steamer Philadelphia, chartered by the government for the purpose of carrying the distinguished strangers up the Potomac to Washington. They were welcomed on board the Philadelphia, by a superb entertainment.

Arriving at Old Point, the whole party landed and were received with formal honors and a National salute. The band at the fortress added music.

The Embassadors were escorted around the parapet, their artists meanwhile sketching outline views of almost everything they saw in the fort, as well as the Roads and shipping outside, with astonishing rapidity.

They re-embarked at six o'clock, with the same honors as at landing. The Embassadors and their attachies appeared delighted with everything.

The Japanese artists took views of every interesting point on the passage, and when the steamer stopped off Mount Vernon, the band playing a plaintive air and the bell tolling,—the Embassadors, through their interpreters, were told of Washington and his history. The Japanese artists took accurate sketches of the ground and as much as they could see of the mansion.

About noon on the 14th the steamer Philadelphia arrived at Washington, when the usual ceremonies of introduction and welcome took place, and the cortage was formed in the following order:

First—The President's Mounted Guard, then the Japanese in hacks, the treaty in a large morocco box in a square cage, was carried on the top of the omnibus. The marines and district military followed. Music from several bands. The sidewalks of Pennsylvania Avenue were crowded, and the windows filled. Intense excitement continued throughout the whole distance from the Navy Yard to the quarters of the Japanese which they reached about a quarter of 2 o'clock.

The Japanese on upper deck were evidently well pleased. One of them was taking sketches. An American Daguerreotipist had fixed his camera to take the picture. The greatest excitement was everywhere exhibited. Club boats on the river, with American and Japanese flags, added to the effect of the brilliant scene. The treaty box was first brought from the boat, and then followed the Japanese under the escort of several Naval Officers. They passed as they landed between the American and Japanese flags. Having approached to where Captain Buchanan was standing, he in the presence of his brother Naval Officers, welcomed them in the name of the President of the United States and the country; reciprocated the fine feelings expressed by the Japanese Government when the treaty was made by the gallant Perry. As an humble participator in that interesting occasion he felt proud of being the medium of reception on the part of his countrymen.

So dense was the crowd of pedestrians and carriages that the Japanese cortege occupied over an hour in passing from the Capitol to Willard's Hotel. The resident population are more excited and enthusiastic than ever before, and the whole progress of the embassay through the city was one complete ovation. The reception rooms at Willard's were densely thronged, with the wives, sisters, and daughters of our distinguished men, who were assembled to receive these welcome visiters. Over an hour was occupied in the exchange of courtesies before the weariel travelers were allowed to retire to their quarters. The crowd then dispersed and the military returned to their quarters.

The National Intelligencer has the following additional particulars.

"On entering the hotel a number of the visiters took seats in the large hall of the floor whereon are the apartments of the chief men, and were soon surrounded by crowds of ladies and gentlemen, who, by signs and all available means, kept up a running fire of congratulations, queries, compliments, jokes, &c., the Japanese entering with great glee and gusto into the friendly purposes of their American friends. Some of them have shrewd and intelligent physiognomies, and obviously have very quick perceptions. In person they are small, the tallest probably not exceeding 5 feet 8 inches, and many of them not exceeding 5 feet or 5 feet 1 or 2 inches. Most of them have a delicate and even feminine look. They shave the head on the sinciput, from the forehead back to the crown, a breadth of about 4 inches, leaving the hair on the sides of the head to grow. This, with that on the backherd they gather up in a tightly-tied lock suggestive of a scalp-lock, and give it a bend forward; color of their eyes is dark brown; their skin dark, with a tinge of copper in it, and the shape of their face and set of their eye strongly indicative of their Mongolian origin. There is such a likeness among them they might almost all pass not only sprung from one race, but as children of one family. Each goes armed, and generally with two swords, which are not pendent from the side, as with men of the Eropean race, but inserted through a portion of their clothing, with the hiltless handles standing inconveniently forward. Their habiliments are certainly not splendid, their texture being chiefly cotton. Their pockets are in the bosom of their clothing, where they have a large sinus or place of deposit.—What greatly drew their attention was the jewelry worn by the ladies, which they examined with minute interest.

"There were probably 4 or 5 thousand persons gathered in the Navy Yard, whilst the total of spectators who were out to witness the pageant was probably twenty thousand."

From Washington.—The Japanese exhibit great shrewdness in diplomacy. Despatches were received on Monday night, written in the best English, showing their rank and the object of their mission, and proving that they came in the capacity of Envoy Extraordinary. To-day they forwarded to San Francisco, by the Pony Express, despatches to the Home Government announcing their arrival in Washington, the incidents of the voyage, and observations which must prove of great benefit to both countries.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The Japanese Embassadors were formally presented to the President to-day. They left the Hotel at 11 30 o'clock, in open carriages, for the Executive mansion, attended by a military and civil escort. They were arrayed in rich brocade robes, and their attendants carried the insignia of their rank. A dense throng of spectators filled the streets as they passed. They were received in the East room of the White House by the President, his Cabinet, naval and military staffs, government officials, Senators, Congressmen, a committee from New York, Ladies &c., &c. A series of formalities preceded the delivery of several letters and the Embassadors then addressed the President as follows:

"His majesty, the Ty-Coon, has commanded us to express to his Majesty, the President of the United States, in his name, the following sentiments: designing to establish on a firm and lasting foundation the relations of peace and commerce now so happily existing between the two countries under the treaty lately negotiated and concluded by the Plenipotentiaries of both governments. We are now under his orders ready to exchange the ratifications of said treaty in your principal city of Washington. Henceforth the hopes, that the friendly relations shall become more and more lasting, and he is very happy to witness the friendly relations which you have manifested in bringing us to the United States, and sending us back to Japan in your men of war."

The President then replied as follows, repeating a few lines at a time and then pausing for their translation to the Embassadors by the interpreters, who bowed their heads very low at every sentence as it was explained to them:

"I give you a cordial welcome as the representatives of his imperial Majesty, the Ty-Coon of Japan, to the American government. We are much gratified that the first Embassy which your great Empire has ever accredited to any foreign power has been sent to the United States. I trust that this will be the harbinger of perpetual peace and friendship between the two countries. The ratifications you are about to exchange with the Secretary of State cannot fail to be productive of benefit and blessings to the people of both Japan and the United States. I can say for myself, and promise for any successor, that it shall be carried into execution in a faithful and friendly spirit, so as to secure to the two countries all the advantages they may justly expect from the happy auspices under which it has been negotiated and ratified. I rejoice that you are pleased with the kind treatment which you have received on board our vessels of war whilst on your passage to this country. You shall be sent back in the same manner to your native land under the protection of the American flag. Meanwhile, your residence among us, which I hope may be prolonged, so as to enable you to visit the different portions of our country, we shall be happy to extend to you all the hospitalities and kindnesses eminently due to the great and friendly Sovereign whom you so worthily represent."

Then followed shaking of hands. Lieutenant General Scott was introduced to the Embassador, who gave him a warm greeting. The Speaker of the House and others were also presented. Everything was done with the utmost system and regularity. The Japanese were delighted with the imposing proceedings. This afternoon the principal dignitaries visited the Capitol.

The Chicago Convention.

The Republicans met at Chicago on Wednesday the 16th inst, and their Convention was temporarily organized by calling Hon. David Wilmot to the Chair. Delegates were in attendance from all the Northern States and Territories and from Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Texas, and the District of Columbia. The usual committees were appointed and the Convention adjourned to the afternoon, when the Committee reported for President Hon George Ashmun of Mass; with a V. P. and Sec'y from each State and Territory. Mr. Ashmun responded, a committee on resolutions was appointed, and the Convention adjourned for the day.

On Thursday, after some trouble about the number of votes to which the Southern Delegates (having no constituencies) were entitled, these were scaled slightly; the majority rule was adopted, and the Platform unanimously adopted. This asserts the necessity of the party, declares in favor of the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, the Union, and State Rights; condemns lawless invasions of States or Territories, the Administration and the Dred Scott decision, and denies that slavery can be in any way legalized in any territory; condemns the reopening of the slave trade, and the action of the Federal Governors of Kansas and Nebraska in vetoing legislative acts prohibiting slavery; favors the immediate admission of Kansas, protection to all industrial interests, the Homestead bill, the Pacific Railroad, River and Harbor Bills, and denounces any change, State or Federal, in the naturalization laws to the abridgment of rights of emigrants.

On Friday, balloting commenced. On the first the vote was for Seward 173; Lincoln 102; Bates 51; Cameron 50; McLean 12; Dayton 14; Wade 3. On the second Seward 184½; Lincoln 181½; balance scattered. On the third, Lincoln 228; Seward 181; balance scattered. And then Hon. Abram Lincoln of Illinois, having received a majority, was unanimously declared the nominee for President.

For Vice President, on the first ballot, the vote was: Hannibal Hamlin of Maine, 194; John Hickman of Pa., 58; N. P. Banks of Mass., 38½; C. M. Clay of Ky., 101; George Reeder of Pa, 51; Henry Winter Davis 8; Sam Houston 6; Wm. L. Dayton of N. J., 3; Wm. Reed of Pa., 1; no choice. On the 2nd ballot, Hannibal Hamlin, present Senator from Maine, obtained the nomination.

In the Missouri delegates' room a monster bowie-knife was exhibited, bearing on one side the inscription —"A present to John T. Potter, of Wisconsin, by the Republicans of Missouri." On the other, "will always meet a Pryor engagement." The knife is eight feet long.

CONVICTION OF ROBERT T. WILLIAMS.—One of the most exciting trials that has ever taken place in N. C., has just been concluded in Rockingham Superior Court, and has resulted in the conviction of Robt. T. Williams of the murder of Margaret Helton. The case was called up on Thursday of last week. On Saturday after dinner J. H. Boyd stated the ground of defence, when Mr. Solicitor Settle commenced the argument for the prosecution, speaking until 9 or 10 o'clock; Hon. John A. Gilmer then spoke in defence of the prisoner until about 2 o'clock on Sunday morning, when the argument was suspended until Monday morning of this week; Monday was occupied by J. R. McLean, Esq., for the State, and Hon. Jas. T. Morehead for the prisoner. Late Monday evening Judge Bailey delivered his charge to the jury, who, after an absence of about one hour, rendered a verdict of guilty. On Tuesday morning the Judge sentenced the prisoner to be hung, from which judgment Williams took an appeal to the Supreme Court.

Greens. Patriot.

MR. STEPHENS OF GEORGIA.—Hon A. H. Stephens has written a letter in reply to several gentlemen of Macon, in which he sustains the principle of non-intervention and disapproves the secession of Delegates from the Charleston Convention. He recommends that Delegates be sent to the Baltimore adjourned meeting.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1860.

☞ Agents wanted to procure subscribers for this paper.

☞ 500 additional subscribers WANTED.

FOR PRESIDENT,
HON. JOHN BELL,
OF TENNESSEE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. EDWARD EVERETT,
OF MASSACHUSETTS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN POOL,
OF PASQUOTANK.

HON. R. C. PURYEAR.—It will be seen from the proceedings of a Convention held at Dobson, in Surry County, (composed of delegates from the counties of Ashe, Surry, Yadkin and Watauga, being the 44th Senatorial District,) that the Hon. R. C. Puryear has been nominated for the Senate of our State Legislature.

We hail the nomination of such men as the harbinger of a good time coming, and hope Col. Puryear may be induced to accept the nomination. He need only consent for his name to be used in this connection, to insure a triumphant election.—Col. Puryear has been ruthlessly assailed and slandered by an unscrupulous partizan press, a few years since, and the people of his District now desire an opportunity to show their respect and esteem for him, as true, honest, and faithful a representative as ever breathed.

The next session of the Legislature will be an important one, and we do sincerely hope that our best and most able men will consent to become candidates in every county and district.

☞ On our first page will be found the second and last day's proceedings of the Constitutional Union Convention. Also the commencement of Mr. Pool's speech at Washington, N. C., the conclusion of which appears on the succeeding page.

We would most respectfully invite all, Whigs and Democrats, into whose hands this sheet may come, to give Mr. Pool's speech a careful perusal. We copy this speech from a neutral paper, and the report is correct.

The Washington Times is in ecstacies over Mr. Pool's speech. It says:

"During the delivery of his masterly effort, Mr. Pool was repeatedly applauded and at the conclusion of his speech there was tremendous cheering. *Notwithstanding hand bills were circulating in the country to the effect that Gov. Ellis would not be here*, there was a large gathering of the people, and we know of many honest democrats who have resolved to support Mr. Pool because he is right in advocating equal taxation and that John W. Ellis is wrong in opposing it, when all men acknowledge that the principle is right and just.

"As evidence of the practicability and justness of the cause that John Pool is now advocating before the people, democrats themselves admit that he will be elected by an overwhelming majority. Since he delivered his speech here, we have taken occasion to mingle with the people and we were astonished to find so many in favor of him."

COMMON SCHOOLS.—The Spring Distribution for Common Schools is published. Forsyth and some of the neighboring couties will receive as follows:

Alamance,	$1,219 92	Rockingh'm,	1,488 56
Ashe,	1,024 68	Rowan	1,479 48
Davidson,	1,694 76	Stokes,	1,018 80
Davie,	839 76	Surry,	975 84
Forsyth,	1,275 74	Wautauga,	401 76
Guilford,	2,217 60	Wilkes,	1,397 04
Iredell,	1,567 44	Yadkin,	1,141 82
Randolph,	1,821 12		

THANKS.

We tender our acknowledgments to Mrs. Swink for a plate of the finest and most delicious strawberries we have seen this season, enclosed with a handsomely arranged wreath of flowers.

Our thanks are also due to Rev. F. R. Holland for a lot of finely flavored and excellent strawberries.

Mr. James Johnson, of Davidson County, will please accept our thanks for a mess of fine large sweet potatoes.

We have received Harper's Magazine for June, containing its usual variety of unsurpassed articles. The Press and Harper can be had for $4 by new subscribers.

Blackwood for May is an excellent number. Its literary articles are always No. 1.

MUNICIPAL.

COMMISSIONERS' HALL, May 22, 1850.

Board met, Mayor presiding, all members present. Minutes read and adopted.

The question of McAdamizing Main Street from Shallowford Street to the Winston line, was brought up, and after a lengthy discussion, ordered to postpone the vote on the question until after the semi-annual accounts are rendered in July.

Moved that board meet at 8 o'clock, p. m.

Board adjourned.

☞ Several communications crowded out. They shall appear next week.

"The Constitution of the Country, The Union of the States, and The Enforcement of the Laws."

The above is the platform of the *Constitutional Union Party*, which recently met in Convention at Baltimore. There is nothing in it calculated to mislead, deceive and cheat the people, for which the political platforms, gotten up by political tricksters and designing leaders of late years, have become so odious. Even the Cincinnati Platform, promulgated with a grand flourish, four years since, has been pronounced by some eight or nine Southern States, *a cheat and a swindle!*

Upon the platform of the Constitutional Union Party, we can all stand, fairly and squarely,—no North, no South, no East, no West, is inscribed thereon,—and the conservative element of the whole country is with us.

But the *Sentinel* is at its old tricks again, and denounces the late Baltimore Convention, as "the bogus, self-styled Constitutional Union Party Convention." Who expected anything else of the Sentinel? As a matter of course, any thing and every thing that is not Democratic, is *bogus and Black Republican!* and must be held up to the people, by prejudiced partizan presses, in its most unfavorable light. We however admire the candor of the Sentinel, in admitting that it "knows but little, politically speaking, of Mr. Everett," and advise it to copy the brief sketch of the history of this great man, which appeared in the Press last week, if it is disposed to do simple justice to a political opponent.

Mr. Everett served in both Houses of Congress,—in the Lower House ten years, and Chairman of one of the most important Committees, and two sessions in the Senate. Was minister to Great Britain. He was appointed first Ambassador to China, but declined. He has also been Secretary of State, Governor of Massachusetts, &c., But in the eyes of the great Sentinel, "in the councils of the Nation, Mr. Everett has borne an unimportant part"—'Tis passing strange what political effect prejudice can have even "*on optics keen!!*"

As to Mr. Bell, the Sentinel says, "a worse and more objectionable selection could not have been made from a Southern State, and would not be surprised if the Chicago Convention also nominated him." Ha! ha!! ha!!!—We presume Bell is one of the Gilmer and Puryear Republicans!—The Chicago Convention took very good care not to nominate Mr. Bell; but they did nominate Lincoln, Douglas' late Senatorial opponent in Illinois, and whom the Administration aided in his opposition to Douglas.

It will be seen from the *Spirit of the press*, in another part of this paper, that Bell and Everett are favorably received, and are daily growing in favor. A correspondent of the New York Express, says:

"*The* BELL *of the Union*, it is the opinion of increasing numbers, has been most wisely put up to sound that music of the Union which shall lead controlling numbers to keep step in harmony therewith."

☞ See proceedings of Forsyth County Agricultural Society. The meeting adjourned to meet in the Court house on Friday of next June Court.

In the mean time, persons who wish to join the Agricultural Society, the object of which is one of the most laudable, will please leave their names with L. Belo, Treasurer.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.—From a sketch of proceedings of the Republican Convention, held at Chicago last week, it will be seen that Abram Lincoln, of Illinois, and Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, have been nominated for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. Lincoln is the same man who opposed Douglas in Illinois last year; for the U. S. Senate. Lincoln is an old line Whig and Hamlin is an old Democrat.

For the People's Press.

Forsyth Agricultural Society.

Pursuant to previous notice, a goodly number of persons assembled in the Salem Town Hall, on the 12th instant, for the purpose of reviving the Forsyth County Agricultural Society, &c.

The meeting called Rev. John Alspaugh, former Vice President of the Society, to the Chair.

D. H. Starbuck, Esq., the Secretary, read the Minutes of the last several meetings.

After a free interchange of opinion, the meeting proceeded to the election of officers, which resulted in the choice of E. A. Vogler, Esq., as President; Rev. John Alspaugh, and Philip Barrow, Esq., Vice Presidents; D. H. Starbuck, Esq., Secretary; and Lewis Belo, Esq., Treasurer.

A Committee, consisting of E. A. Vogler, E. Belo, and Wm. F. Shultz, Esqrs., was appointed to endeavor to procure a suitable place for County Fair purposes. Also to correspond with some of the officers of similar Societies in adjoining counties, where Fairs have been successfully held, with a view to obtain the services of some person or persons to address a public meeting to be held during June Court week, &c.

A general desire was also expressed to hold a County Fair next Fall.

It was further *Resolved*, That all friends of the cause be solicited to hand in their names for membership to the Treasurer.

The election of the Committee of Managers was postponed until the next meeting, as a large accession to the list of members is confidently expected.

It was *Resolved*, that the Press and the Sentinel be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

Then adjourned to meet at the court house, on Friday of next June Court.

DIED.

In Davidson County, Mrs. CATHARINE ECCLES, wife of Jeremiah Eccles. Her remains were interred in the grave-yard at Old Town.

OPPOSITION CONVENTION AT DOBSON.

At a Convention of delegates of the Opposition party, held at Dobson on the 16th inst., of the Senatorial District composed of the counties of Ashe, Surry, Yadkin, and Watauga, the following delegates were present:

From Ashe.—Dr. E. F. Foster, Col. John Hartzog, and Eli Graybeal.

Surry.—Hugh Gwyn, A. H. Kapp, N. A. Boyden, S. D. Moore, Thos. B. Roberts, Jno. M. Cloud, J. A. Adams, I. T. Conley, Chas. W. Lewis, Winston Fulton, James Sparger, W. A. Moore, J. F. Moore, Martin Hiatt, H. C. Hampton, L. W. Bray, Elisha Banner, Jno. I. McMickle, Felix Johnson, Thos. J. Williams, Thomas W. Prather, Jackson Lowe, M. A. York, John Hamlin, Robt. S. Gilmer, Hugh Calahan, Gabriel Hiatt, Anderson Hiatt, John D. Womack, Granville Booker, and Dr. Joseph Hollinsworth.

Watauga.—Jno. M. Cloud and R. F. Armfield, proxies.

Yadkin.—Jos. Williams, Esq., S. and G. Hampton, S. T. Speer, Thomas Hampton, William Hampton, Jno. A. Hampton, Esq., Robt. F. Armfield, M. M. Cowles, Esq., and A. M. Bryant, Esq.

On motion of M. M. Cowles, Esq., A. M. Bryant Esq., was appointed Chairman, and Dr. E. F. Foster, of Ashe, and Job Worth, of Surry, were appointed Secretaries.

On motion of M. M. Cowles, Esq.;

Resolved, That the delegates from each county retire and consult for whom they would cast the vote of their respective counties, when, after deliberation, the delegates from each county cast the vote of their county for the Hon. R. C. PURYEAR, of Yadkin County, whereupon his nomination was made by acclamation.

On motion of R. F. Armfield, Esq., the following Resolutions were submitted for the consideration of said Convention:

Resolved by the Opposition Party, That we of the 44th Senatorial District, in Convention assembled, hail with joy and satisfaction the action of the National Union Convention lately assembled in the City of Baltimore, and accepting the "Constitution, the Union, and the enforcement of the Laws," as our platform, we discard all sectional issues, and pledge our support to the noble patriots and statesmen, placed by that Convention before the country.

Resolved, That we endorse most cordially the platform laid down by the Opposition State Convention lately assembled in the City of Raleigh, and especially that part which relates to Equal Taxation, and pledge our united support to John Pool.

Resolved, That the declaration of Gov. Ellis that "the West will revolutionize before it will submit to the loss of one Senator," is a slander upon the conservative masses of our section, and finds no sympathy among us; for we hereby declare that we desire no change in the basis of Senatorial representation.

Whereupon the said resolutions were unanimously adopted.

On motion of M. M. Cowles, Esq.,

Resolved, That Dr. E. F. Foster and Col. Jno. Hartzog, of Ashe; and M. Cloud and Hugh Gwyn, of Surry; and Jos. Williams, Esq., and R. F. Armfield, of Yadkin, be appointed a Committee to inform Col. Puryear of his nomination.

On motion of Jno. M. Cloud, Esq.,

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be forwarded to the Salem Press for publication, and that other papers be requested to copy.

On motion of Jno. Hampton, Esq., the Convention do now adjourn.

A. M. BRYANT, President.

E. F. FOSTER, JOB WORTH, } Secy's

CONGRESS.

Nothing of interest in either House on Monday. On Tuesday, in the Senate, Mr. Douglas, says the dispatch, made a powerful speech on the Jeff. Davis resolutions. In the House, Cooper, Mich. Dem., was ousted from a seat, and Howard, Rep., put in his place.

In the Senate, on Tuesday and Wednesday, Judge Douglas spoke in reply to Mr. Davis of Miss. He showed very clearly that the Democratic party had been a "Squatter Sovereignty" party since 1848, when it nominated Gen. Cass, who had promulgated the doctrine the year before. Gen. Cass recelted in the Convention a larger (proportionate) Southern than Northern vote; and when Mr. Yancey offered a protest against the doctrine his protest was rejected, 216 to 36. The Democracy of the South proclaimed the doctrine in their Legislatures and State Conventions: Alabama, which instructed her delegates to Charleston to secede if Squatter Sovereighty were not repudiated, a few years since instructed them to secede from the National Convention if it were not affirmed: The South had changed, as it had a right to change its position; but he had the right to retain that position which the South had invited the North to adopt. He then maintained the correctness of his position, and was angrily replied to by Mr. Davis. Resolutions were adopted in both Houses calling for full information as to Fowler's defalcation.

On Thursday, Mr. Davis concluded his speech, and Judge Douglas rejoined. And on Friday Mr. Mason spoke on the anti-Douglas side. Mr. Toombs has the floor for Monday.

In the House, the only occurrences of interest are the passage of a bill for the better security of steamboat passengers; another for Post office deficiencies; and the expulsion from the Reporter's gallery of F. W. Walker, a correspondent of the N. Y. Express and other papers; whose testimony before the Covode committee showed that he had received money from the Public Printer for indefinite services.

Observer.

FOR THE PRESS.

SPOONS!

Mr Editor.—If you have a vacant corner for the following give it a place:

Some political wire-pullers are hard run for charges against Hon. John Bell, the nominee of the late Baltimore Convention. And as his long public career affords them nothing to assail, they try their hand to make him out a Black Republican. The Winston Sentinel is famous for its logical reasoning powers, and has made a heavy drain on them to prove John Bell a Black Republican. The Sentinel argues thus: "John Bell supped with a Black Republican spoon," therefore John Bell is a Black Republican!!

According to the same logic: If the Sentinel man has supped with a *pewter spoon*, he is pewter!! JOE.

GILT AND ROSEWOOD MOULDING
For Picture Frames.
FRAMES MADE TO ORDER.
THESE FRAMES, for cheapness and beauty, surpass all others.
For all, call at the BOOKSTORE.

Duane Rulison, Esq., proprietor of the Quaker City Publishing House, of Philadelphia, which has for so many years been known as a first class Bookselling and Publishing Establishment, has for the last three years been doing on immense business on the gift system. So great has been his success, and so entire the satisfaction afforded to his patrons everywhere, without the aid of extensive advertising, that he has determined to make known more extensively his unsurpassable facilities for conducting the Gift Book business upon a more liberal scale than any gift establishment in the world.

His advertisement in our paper will satisfy anybody that such an establishment as his, holding the position that it does, must command the confidence of all, and be permanent as well as reliable.

[By Request.]
Examining Committee.

The Examining Committee for Teachers of Common Schools for Forsyth County will meet at the Court-House in Winston on Friday the 8th of June. Also on the last Saturdays of July and August. Examinations will be made and certificates awarded on either of the above named days free of charge. Persons requiring to be examined on any other day will be charged for each examination.

C. L. BANNER,
J. W. ATWOOD,
J. W. ALSPAUGH.

GREAT DEFALCATION.—The Postmaster in New York city is a defaulter to the Government in the nice little sum of about $160.000. It is alledged that the money was spent for party purposes, during Mr. Pierce's administration. That it has been long known at Washington that this officer was a defaulter, but from political considerations the matter has been permitted to stand until now. Fowler, the Postmaster has run away, and his securities cannot meet his liabilities, and so the Government will be the loser.

THE MARKETS

SALEM, May 25.—Corn 00@75. Wheat 1 15. @ 1-20. Flour, 2 50 @ 3 00. Bacon, 12½. a 15. Beef, 7@8. Pork, 0@8. Tallow, 12½. Butter, 18 a 20. Chickens, 12½ a 15. Eggs, 8. Hay, (cwt.) 35 a 40. Oats, 00.

FAYETTEVILLE, May 21.—Bacon, 12@14. Flour, 6 45@7 00. Wheat, 1 00 @ 1 15. Corn 1 10@1 15. Salt 1 25@1 30. Sugar, 8½@10. Apple Brandy, 80@85. Whiskey 65 a 75.

SALISBURY, May 22.—Bacon 11 a 11½. Beef 4 @5. Butter, 15@20. Corn, 70@75. Flour, 5 70@6 00. Lard, 12@12½. Molasses, 34@45. Linseed Oil, 0 00@ 000. Salt, 1 70@1 80. Sugar, 8@11. Wheat — red, 1 00 a 1 20, white, 1 25@1 30. Coffee, 12½ a 14.

WILMINGTON, May 22.—Flour, sup. 7 25, family, 7 50. Cotton, 10½. Bacon, hams and sides, 11½ a 12½. Molasses, 26 a 45. Corn, 81 a 83½. Wheat, 1 15 a 1 30.

NORFOLK, May 21.—Corn, 72 a 75. Wheat, 1 35 a 1 50. Flour, 6 25 a 7 00. Bacon, 10½ a 11. Lard 12 a 13. Guano, 32 a 58. Molasses, 30 a 50.

RICHMOND, April 17.—Tobacco lugs, superior, 1 50 a 3 00, fine, $3½ a 4; leaf $3½ a 6; good and fine steming $10 a 11. Wheat, red 1 20 @1 25.—white 1 45@1 50. Corn 75@80. Bacon; sides 10½ a 00; Shoulders 8½ a 00; Hams 12. Sugar 12½ a 13; Todd's sugar-cured 15c. Flour, 6½ a 7.

NEW YORK, May 21.—Cotton unchanged. Flour heavy—Southern 5 85 a 6 25. Corn 1 a 2 cents lower. Lard firm at 11½ a 11¾. Sugar advanced ¼.

GUANO, Plaster Poudrette, &c.

WE keep the above fertilizers for sale by the pound, bag, cask, or ton.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS!

WE act as Agents for the extensive manufacturing establishment of EMERY BROTHERS, Albany, N. Y., and will supply at short notice, if not on hand—

One and Two Horse Lever, or Endless Chain Powers.
Threshing Machines, with Cleaner combined.
Ploughs, Cultivators, Feed Cutters,
Field and Garden Rollers, Harrows,
Field Drills, and Sowing Machines,
Reaping and Mowing Machines, &c., &c.

E. A. VOGLER & CO.
Salem, N. C. May 18. 5-3m

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed to me by Isaac W. Brown, I will sell at public auction, on Friday and Saturday the 1st and 2d days of June next,

Two Valuable Tracts of Land, lying in Forsyth County, on the Middle Fork of Muddy Creek. One of said tracts, contains 143 acres; and the other about 78 acres, more or less; and both of said tracts are well improved and have valuable Meadows, and a large amount of timber thereon; also Orchards of choice fruit.

Also two Stills and Tubs; one set of Blacksmith Tools; two Yoke of Oxen; a number of Cattle and Sheep; one two-horse Carriage; a one horse Wagon; two two-horse Wagons; and a lot of Wagon Gears; and many other articles too tedious to mention.

Said sale will commence at the place where said Brown now lives.

Persons desiring to view said lands will call on said Brown, who will be pleased to show them.—Said sale will be made on a credit.—Further terms will be made known on the day of sale.

GEORGE W. TAYLOR, Trustee.
May 11, 1860. 1-ts.

Fruit! Fruit!! Fruit!!!

THE undersigned offers for sale, until the 1st of June next, his Orchard, formerly known as "STAUB'S NURSERY." It covers a tract of 8½ acres, and contains 475 Peach, 209 Apple, 67 Cherry, 79 Plum, 98 Pear, 8 Almond, 9 Quince, and 17 Apricot trees, besides a half acre Strawberry Patch.

The Fruit is of the choicest kinds, and the yield this season will be very heavy.

Persons desiring to purchase will be shown the premises by calling on the undersigned.

O. A. KEEHLN.
Salem, N. C., May 11, 1860. [4-3t

NOTICE!

THE Forsyth Literary Society will celebrate their 6th anniversary in the Town Hall, on Friday evening, June 1st. At the close a collection will be taken up to raise funds for the increase of the Library.

The exercises will commence at 7½ o'clock.

Original addresses will be delivered by several of the members.

The Salem Brass Band will be in attendance, and discourse sweet strains of music in the intervals. The public, generally, are respectfully invited to attend. B. F. ATWOOD, Sec'y.
May 18.

PORT FOLIOS
IN GREAT VARIETY at the BOOKSTORE.

Salem Bookstore.

THE undersigned, thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and having just received from the Northern Cities, one of the largest and best assortments of

Books, Stationery, Fancy Articles, &c. &c.

ever offered in this section, respectfully invites his friends and customers to give him a call, feeling satisfied that he will sell bargains to all, either by WHOLESALE or RETAIL, as he buys his goods exclusively for Cash direct of the Manufacturers.

☞ **Schools** and **Libraries** supplied on the most reasonable terms.

O. A. KEEHLN.
May 4th, 1860. 3-tf

Scuppernong & Flower's WINE.

A Pure article, made by Stanley, Smith & Co., Whiteville N. C. [J. B. Stanley, A. Smith, and A. J. Butner.]

We can guaranty these to be unadulterated Wines, &c.

A fresh supply received and for sale at
BONER & CRIST'S.
May 11, 1860, 4-tf.

100,000 Pounds RAGS WANTED!

Hunt up your Rags!
Bring your Rags!!
Send your Rags!!!
For Rags we Must Have!

THE highest prices will be given, in Goods, Sheetings, Wrapping-Paper, or the Cash, as may be desired. H. K. THOMAS.
Winston, N. C., March 23, 1860. 49-tf

Salem Male Academy.

THE Trustees of this Institution, having secured the services of thoroughly competent Instructors, can confidently recommend it as possessing every advantage for the education of boys, both in the elementary and higher branches,—ancient and modern languages,—and all the departments of a complete course, preparatory to entering college or business.

Board in private families can be obtained on reasonable terms. Pupils will be received at any time. For terms and other information apply to

REV. F. R. HOLLAND,
at SALEM, N. C.
April 20, 1860 1-3m.

*** Tri-weekly Southern Guardian, copy 3 months and forward bill to this office.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

Pfohl Brothers

TAKE this method of informing the public that they have received their

Spring and Summer Goods,

embracing a LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT, to which they would beg leave to call the attention of all persons in need of any articles in their line, feeling assured that they have put their goods at prices which cannot fail to prove satisfactory.
April 27, 1860 2-3m.

P. A. WILSON & CO'S
Clothing Emporium!
Opposite South-West Corner of the Court House Square.

THE Proprietors of this establishment take occasion to announce to the public that their splendid supply for

***Spring and Summer*, 1860,**

is now in, and that they are prepared to accomodate their friends and customers in a most complete and satisfactory style. We have on hand every article that is necessary for a gentleman's outfit, consisting of the latest styles of **Coats, Vests, Pants, Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Gloves, &c.**, made in the very best manner, and offered at the most reasonable prices. In fact we offer the most favorable inducements to cash buyers, or prompt time customers, and an examination of our stock is all that is necessary to prove it. Call and see.

☞ We have an elegant assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Vestings, &c., &c., from which we are prepared to make to measure any garment desired, in the neatest and best style.

☞ A lot of Fries' celebrated Salem Jeans constantly on hand.

We tender our thanks for the patronage heretofore bestowed and would be pleased to increase our sales.

PRODUCE of all kinds taken in exchange for Work or Goods, at the highest market prices.

☞ Interest will be charged on all accounts standing longer than six months.

P. A. WILSON, & CO.
Winston, April 20, 1860. 1-tf

W. F. SHULTZ,
Cabinet Maker and Undertaker,
SALEM, N. C.

I would inform my numerous friends and patrons, that I still continue to keep on hand, or make up to order, all kinds of **FURNITURE, both plain and fancy,** and that I give particular attention to making up all kinds of WORK, WITH FANCY EMBROIDERED COVERS, such as

Rocking Chairs, Ottomans, Footstools, Piano Stools, Work Boxes, &c.,

in a style which I will guarantee to give satisfaction to all who will favor me with a call.

I would also inform the citizens of this and the adjoining counties, that I have on hand now, and shall continue to keep on hand constantly hereafter, a varied stock of

Ready Made Coffins,

of all sizes and qualities, made of the best Walnut, Cherry and Poplar Wood our country affords, and as well if not better finished, and at as low prices as to be had anywhere in this section of country.

Persons from a distance may rely upon getting a well finished article of any size at any time without unnecessary delay.

Salem, April 20th, 1860. 1-6m.

PICTURES
ALL sizes—all colors—all prices,—with or without frames, at the BOOKSTORE.

BIBLES,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT at the BOOKSTORE.

Writing Desks at the Bookstore.

ALBUMS,
A LARGE and Splendid assortment, at the SALEM BOOKSTORE.

A LARGE LOT OF ANNUALS
And Juvenile Books, suitable for PRESENTS, at the BOOKSTORE.

SPLENDID GIFTS
WITH STANDARD LITERATURE!

WIT! HUMOR! POETRY! BIOGRAPHY!
FACT! TRAVEL! HISTORY! ADVENTURE!
PROSE! FICTION! DEVOTION! AMUSEMENT!

With Books of every standard author, in all the departments of Literature, at Publisher's lowest prices, you can obtain

ELEGANT PRESENTS FROM
DUANE RULISON'S
Quaker City Publishing House, Philadelphia,
THE OLDEST PUBLISHING HOUSE IN AMERICA, CONDUCTING THE GIFT BOOK BUSINESS.

The Gift Department has been conducted for the past three years, and in this department this house possesses advantages superior to all others.

Send for a Catalogue containing
A NEW AND ENLARGED LIST
OF
SPLENDID GIFTS
FOR
1860,
EMBRACING

Valuable and appropriate GIFTS for MOTHERS!
Valuable and appropriate GIFTS for FATHERS!
Valuable and appropriate GIFTS for SISTERS!
Valuable and appropriate GIFTS for BROTHERS!
Valuable appropriate GIFTS for SWEETHEARTS!
Valuable and appropriate GIFTS for LOVERS.
Valuable and appropriate GIFTS for WIVES!
Valuable and appropriate GIFTS for HUSBANDS!

A new edition of the Quaker City Publishing House Catalogue has just been issued, comprising the
THE NEW BOOKS,
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IN ALL OF THE DEPARTMENTS OF LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

Not an exceptional volume can be found in the entire Catalogue. It is richly worthy the attention of the scholar and general reader. It is

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ALBUMS of all sizes and styles with splendid engravings.
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All sold at the lowest prices, and a beautiful gift presented with each Book.

REMEMBER THAT
DUANE RULISON
Guarantees perfect satisfaction to all his patrons.
BEAR IN MIND,
That you can order any Books which are in print and they will be furnished at the publishers prices, and promptly sent to any destination. Each Book accompanied by a Gift worth from 50 cents to $100.
MONEY MAY BE SENT AT MY RISK
by LETTER, provided the instructions given in my Catalogues are complied with. But the best and safest mode to remit is by draft on Philadelphia or New York, made payable to my order.
☞ Those who will act as
AGENTS,
Will please send for a Catalogue which contains inducements not to be excelled by any other establishment, with full directions and particulars.
Address all orders to
DUANE RULISON,
Proprietor of the Quaker City Publishing House,
No. 33 South Third Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Salem Drug Store.

LOOK OUT
FOR THE
GOLDEN MORTAR!

THE subscriber having removed into his splendid new store room, would respectfully invite the public to give him a call.

His stock consists of all kinds of MEDICINES commonly used in this part of the country, besides a fine assortment of PERFUMERY. Hair Brushes, Hat Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Paint Brushes, White-wash Brushes, &c. Alspice, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Paints and Varnishes, and many other articles, which can be bought cheap for cash at the Salem Drug Store. A. T. ZEVELY.
March, 1860. 50 tf

I WOULD hereby most respectfully invite all my old friends, and every body else, that want good Shoes and Boots to come and see me at the OLD POTTERY, opposite the Messrs. Pfohl's New Store, Main Street, Salem, where I now have and expect constantly to keep an assortment of Homemade and Eastern BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold on accommodating terms.

I have now on hand a fine lot of homemade Lady's Shoes, also homemade Boots and Shoes.

Gentlemen's fine Boots and Shoes made to order.
CHAS. BRIETZ.
Salem, Feb. 24, 1860.

EXCHANGE HOTEL.
SALEM, N. C.
MILES FOY, *Proprietor.*

THIS coveniently arranged House is open for the accommodation of the public; and the proprietor hopes by close attention to business, with an eye to the wants and comfort of his customers, the attendance of faithful servants, a well supplied table, neat rooms, and well provided stables, to merit and receive a goodly share of the patronage of the traveling public.

☞ STAGES and HACKS pass daily to and from High Point, and tri-weekly westward.

Give him a call, and satisfy yourselves.
May 4. 1860. 3-3m

For Country Merchants.

THE attention of Country Merchants and others is especially directed to my assortment of **Cap, Letter, Note, & Printing Paper.** Also **Envelopes** of all sizes, prices and colors, together with **Blank, School and Memorandum Books, Slates, Lead Pencils, Steel Pens, Writing Inks, Fluids, &c., &c.**

I buy the above goods direct of the Manufacturer, and can sell at much lower prices than such goods can be sold when bought through Commission or Jobbing Houses.

O. A. KEEHLN.
May 4th, 1860. 3-tf

POETRY.

KATIE'S SECRET.

The sunlight is beautiful, mother,
And sweetly the flowers bloom to-day;
And birds on the branches of hawthorn
Are caroling ever so gay;
And down by the rock in the meadow
The rill rippies by with a song;
And, mother, I too have been singing
The morriest all the day long.

Last night I was weeping, dear mother,
Last night I was weeping alone;
The world was so dark and so dreary,
My heart grew heavy as stone!
I thought of the lonely and loveless—
All lonely an loveless was I!
I can scarce tell why it was, mother,
But, Oh! I was wishing to die!

Last night I was weeping, dear mother,
But Willie came down by the gate,
And whispered, "Come out in the moonlight,
I've something to tell you Kate."
Oh! mother to him I am dearer
Than all the wide world beside,
He told me so out in the moonlight—
He called me his darling and bride!

So now I will gather my roses,
To twine in my long braided hair;
And Willie will come in the evening
And smile when he sees me so fair,
And out in the moonlight we'll wander,
And down by the old hawthorn tree.
Oh! mother, I wonder if any,
Were ever so happy as we?

HUMOROUS.

GUINEA FOWLS *VS.* RATS.

In your last number you state that a correspondent of the *Prairie Farmer*, kept guinea fowls to prevent the rats from harboring about his premises, and succeeded. I must confess, he had better luck than I had. Many years ago when I removed to the country, the buildings being all new, there was not a rat about them. Being fond of barnyard fowls, I bought every variety, and among the rest 16 guinea fowls. They made discordant noise enough to drive a German music-master crazy, but they did not keep the rats away. I soon had plenty of these pests, and they have outlived the guinea fowls, for the latter died off, and I have none left. As to the value of this fowl, I entertain about the same opinion of its merits, as expressed by "Cayenne Pepper," in the following queer poem, which was first published, I believe, in the Boston Traveler, and subsequently in the "Horticulturist."

[R. BUCHANAN in Cincinnatus.

TO A GINNY FOUL,

That comes and squawks under his winder periodikily, and makes him mad exceedingly.

You miserable speckled critter you!
Wh't'n thund're squawking about?
Does anything hurt you bad? or do you squawk
That way in Ginny, where you come from,
And so squawks now from educational prejudice?
What'n mischief do you pull your homely head,
Out'nd from under your wing and squawk for?
What's under your wing to make you squawk
You speckled swine of a bird?
Something offensive, I reckon, elsewise
You'd keep it there, for it looks better hid.
Why do you get on the fence and squawk?
Do you see anythink alarmink, you white-gilled, speckled-feathered squawking fool?
How do you 'spose a feller can read or write,
Or sleep, or live, you discordant, old, busted
Brass French horn, with all keys open
And the mouth-piece cracked!
I wish I could pizen you, you everlastin perpetual squawking machine!
What're you thinking about?—home?
You rascally epitome of a Ginny war gong,
A Congo tum-tum and conch-shell,
And down-east village brass band
Dry up! you speckled parody of a machine shop,
Do you think that's music? you outrageous vocal atrocity,
You boiler-maker's exacerbated echo!
You squawking abstract of Pandemonium,
Do you think a feller can afford to furnish boot-jacks,
And so forth to chunk you with, dog you!
May-be you think its funny, you speckled pagan of African extraction!
Is your squawling sass? or, are you 'fear'd of me, say?
You brazen-throated, sheet iron-lunged culmination
Of foul creation? Here's my blacking-brush at you! *K N PEPPER.*

THE DOCTOR OUTWITTED.

When Dr. Dodge, an eclectic physician, was lecturing the State on the laws of health, and particularly on the evils of tea and coffee, he happened to meet one morning at the Break fast table a witty son of Erin, of the better class.

Conversation turned on the doctor's favorite subject; he addressed our Irish friend as follows:

"Perhaps you think I would be unable to convince you of the deliterious effect of tea and coffee!"

"I don't know," said Erin, "But I'd like to be there when you do it!"

"Well," said the doctor, "if I convince you that they are injurious to your health, will you abstain from their use?"

"Shure and I will, sir."

"How often do you use coffee and tea?" asked the doctor:

"Morning and night, sir."

"Well, said the doctor, "do you ever experience a slight dizziness of the brain on going to bed?"

"I do—indade I do," replied the noble son of Erin.

"And a sharp pain through the temples, in and about the eyes in the morning."

"Troth I do, sir."

"Well," said the doctor, with an air of confidence and assurance in his manner, "that is the tea and coffee.

"Is it indeed? Faith and I always thought it was the whiskey I drank."

The company roared with laughter, and the doctor quietly retired. He was beaten.

SODA WATER

AT THE DRUG STORE.

HODGES, DAVIS & CO'S LOTTERIES!

CONSOLIDATED LOTTERIES OF GEORGIA,
Authorised by the Legislature for the Benefit of Academies

Class B

Draws every Tuesday in the City of MACON, Georgia.

CAPITAL PRIZE - - - $100,000!

78 Numbers—14 Drawn Ballots.

1 Prize of	$100,000 is	$100,000
2 Prizes of	50,000 are	100,000
2 Prizes of	25,000 are	50,000
2 Prizes of	20,000 are	40,000
2 Prizes of	5,000 are	10,000
2 Prizes of	3,000 are	6,000
2 Prizes of	2,000 are	4,000
1 Prize of	1,000 is	1,000
350 Prizes of	200 are	70,000
64 Prizes of	100 are	6,400
64 Prizes of	80 are	5,120
64 Prizes of	60 are	8,840
128 Prizes of	50 are	6,400
5,504 Prizes of	32 are	176,000
28,224 Prizes of	16 are	451,684
34,412 Prizes	amounting to	1,080,472

Tickets $16—Halves $8—Quart. $4—Eighths $2
Certificates of 26 Wholes $250—Certificates of 26 Halves $185—Certificates of 26 Quarters $62½—Certificates of 26 Eighths $31 50.

The Havana Plan Lottery

(MORE PRIZES THAN BLANKS,)
Is drawn every Saturday. Capit'l prize $70,000.
Tickets $8 00. Halves $4 Quarters $2.

CITY PLAN LOTTERIES

Drawn every day, in which you can select your own numbers.
Tickets from $1 to any price, and prizes in proportion.
EVERY PRIZE IS DRAWN.

CIRCULARS

Containing full explanations of our Schemes, etc., will be forwarded by mail to any one sending us their name.

All communications strictly confidential,

In ordering Tickets or certificates enclose the money to our address for the Tickets ordered, on the receipt of which they will be forwarded by the first mail.

The list of drawn numbers and prizes will be sent to purchasers immediately after the drawing.

The official drawings are published in the New York Herald.

Orders received and Prizes Cashed at 558 Broadway, New York. Direct your orders to L. A HODGES, AGENT, NEW YORK CITY, or

HODGES, DAVIS & CO., Managers.
MACON, GEORGIA.

April 13, 1850. 52-1y.

WOOD, EDDY & Co's LOTTERIES!

AUTHORIZED BY THE STATES OF GEORGIA, DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI,

Draw daily, in public, under the superintendence of sworn Commissioners, in Augusta, Geo., and Wilmington, Del.

Prizes vary from $2½ to $100,000!

TICKETS FROM $2½ to $20!

☞ Circulars, giving full explanation, and the Schemes to be drawn, will be sent, free of expense, by addressing

WOOD, EDDY & Co., Augusta, Georgia. or WOOD, EDDY & Co., Wilmington, Delaware.

N.C. Mutual Insurance Company.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

T. H. Selby, President.
H. D. Turner, Vice President.
John H. Bryan, Attorney.
Hamden S. Smith, Secr'y and Treasurer.
T. H. Selby, ex officio.
John R. Williams,
C. W. D. Hutchings, } Executive Committee.

DIRECTORS:

Henry D. Turner, J. R. Williams, T. H. Selby, C. W. D. Hutchings, Kemp. B. Battle Geo Little James M. Towles, Raleigh; James E. Hoyt, Washington; Alexander Mitchel, Newbern; Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington; John M. Jones, Edenton; Geo. W. Charles, Elizabeth City; John Ramsay, Plymouth; J. W. Harrel Murfreesboro; H B, Williams, Charlotte; Geo. A. Smith, Milton; A. W. Steele, Fayetteville; Joseph White, Anson County; Joshua Boner, Salem; A. T. Summey, Asheville.

This Company has been in successful operation over 10 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent, per annum on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

HAMDEN S. SMITH, Sec'y,
Raleigh, Jan. 27, 1859. 13—

HAMBLETON SHEPPERD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Jacksonville, Telfair Co., Ga.

(Formerly of Salem, North Carolina.)

WILL practice in the counties of Wilkinson Twiggs, Lawrens, Pulaski, Irwin, Wilcox Telfair, Montgomery and Washington.

Jan. 21, 1859. 43-1y,

$3,000! $3,000

ONWARD.

AGENTS WANTED.—Either Ladies or Gentlemen—learned or unlearned, to embark in a genteel, honorable and MONEY MAKING business by which they can realize from $2,000 to 3,000 a year, at home or elsewhere. All you have to do, is to write to me, giving the name of your Post-office, County and State, and by return mail I will send you the particulars of this new business. Address (inclosing stamp)

FRANK E. G. LINDSEY, Proprietor.
Holston, Washington Co., Virginia,
March 23d 1860. 49-6m

Pure Brandy and Wine.

ROCHELLE BRANDY, LONDON DOCK GIN, Jamaica Rum, Port and Sherry Wine, for Medical purposes, for sale at the DRUG STORE.

SPAULDING'S PREPARED GLUE
Scotch and Macaboy Snuff, at the DRUG STORE.

Ho! for a Good Fortune.

GRAND SCHEME FOR MAY, 1860.

Georgia State Lottery,

M'KINNEY & CO., Managers.

Authorized by Special Act of Legislature.

25,828 Prizes.

More than one Prize to every 2 Tickets

CAPITAL PRIZE

$60,000.

Whole Tickets $10, Halves $5, Quarters $2 50.

To be Drawn each Saturday in

1860.

In the City of Savannah, Ga.

Class 70	to be Drawn	MAY 5,	1860.
Class 71	do	do 12,	1860.
Class 72	do	do 19,	1860.
Class 73	do	do 26,	1860.

Magnificent Scheme.

1 Prize of	$60,000 is	$60,000	5 Prizes of	1 000 are	5,000
1 Prize of	20,000 is	20,000	10 "	500 are	5 000
1 "	10 000 is	10,000	2 "	400 are	800
1 "	5 000 is	5,000	2 "	300 are	600
1 "	4,000 is	4,000	2 "	200 are	400
1 "	3,000 is	3,000	50 "	150 are	7,500
1 "	2,000 is	2000	100 "	100 are	10,000
1 "	1 500 is	1,500	100 "	95 are	9,500
1 "	1 100 is	1,100	100 "	85 are	8,500

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

25,448.....Amounting to.....$212,150

25,828 prizes amt'g to $366,040

WILL BE DRAWN THIS MONTH.

CERTIFICATES OF PACKAGES will be sold at the following rates, which is the risk:

Certificate of packages of ten whole tickets			$60
"	"	" half tickets	30
"	"	" quarter "	15
"	"	" eighth "	7 50

LOOK AT THIS!

A SPLENDID DRAWING ON THE THREE NUMBER PLAN!!

Which takes place every Wednesday & Saturday

1 Capital Prize of		$28,000
1 Prize of		4,500
1 Prize of		4,000
1 Prize of		3,000
1 Prize of		2,171 20
10 Prizes of	$700 are	7,000
40 Prizes of	175 are	7,000
50 Prizes of	125 are	6,250
259 Prizes of	80 are	20,720
64 Prizes of	50 are	3,200
64 Prizes of	30 are	1,920
64 Prizes of	20 are	1,280
5,632 Prizes of	10 are	56,320
28,224 Prizes of	5 are	141,120
34,412 Prizes amounting to		$281,481 20

WHOLE TICKETS $5.

Shares in proportion.

In ordering tickets or certificates, enclose you money to our address for tickets ordered, on receipt of which they will be forwarded by first mail. Purchasers can have tickets ending in any figure they may designate.

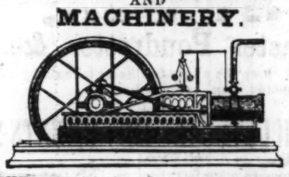
The list of drawn numbers and prizes will be sent to purchasers immediately after the drawing.

All communications strictly confidential.

Orders for tickets or certificates, by mail or express, to be directed to

McKINNEY, & CO.
SAVANNAH GA,

MILL-WRIGHTING AND MACHINERY.



THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that he is prepared to put up all kinds of **Mill-Work and Kindred Machinery** on the most APPROVED PLANS, with neatness, durability and dispatch. Having had several years' experience in the business, he feels confident in being able to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

He would further say that he is AGENT for the sale of all kinds of Mill-building Materials and Machinery, such as

FRENCH BURR, COLOGNE, ESOPUS AND COCALICO MILL STONES,

Bolting Cloths, Grain Mills, Smut Machines, Mill Spindles, Shafting, Belting, Gearing, and Castings of all kinds, for CORN, FLOURING AND SAW MILLS.

ALSO

CIRCULAR SAWS and CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS, PORTABLE and STATIONARY **Steam Engines of all kinds & Sizes.**

All fitted up to order of the best material and style of workmanship. All orders promptly attended to.

Address, THOMAS C. HAM,
Kernersville, Forsyth Co., N. C.
February 17, 1860 44-tf

REDUCED EXPENSES.

M'KINSEY, FLOOD, SWANSON & CO.,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the trade in **North Carolina and Virginia**, that they have removed to their Large Warehouse, opposite the Bank of Virginia, and have opened a very large stock of

Groceries, Staple Dry Goods,
Fertilizers, Sweedes Iron,
Grass Seeds, Lime, &c.

With increased facilities for conducting the GROCERY AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, and relieved of heavy rents and other attendant expenses, we are now enabled to sell our Goods at a small commission on cost. Persons visiting Danville in search of cheap and reliable Goods, will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing.

Farmers, Market Gardeners and Country Dairies, sending Corn, Wheat, Oats, Potatoes, Beans, Peas, Turkeys, Chickens, Eggs and Butter to Danville, for sale, are informed that we have opened in connection with our regular mercantile business, a market for all kinds of Country Produce, for which we will pay the highest market value in Goods.

As Agents for two valuable FERTILIZERS, and with a large supply of Peruvian, Elide and Reese's Manipulated Guanos constantly on hand, we are prepared to fill all orders on application.

McKINSEY, FLOOD, SWANSON & CO
Danville, Va, April 6, 1860. 2 mo.

HACKS HACKS!!

THE subscriber has on hand a few **HACKS** which he will sell cheap.

A. T. ZEVELY
Salem, Sept. 9, 1859.

GEORGE HUMMEL'S ESS. COFFEE, for sale at the Drug Store.

Common Schools, 1860.

The following persons are notified that they have been elected School Committee for their respective Districts, viz:

Dis.	Committeemen.
1.	N. Thornbery, P. W. Raper, W. Idol.
2.	J. H. Harmon, Al. Watson, J. A. Young.
3.	Steph. Hester, Jno. Lowery, A. Dwiggins.
4.	C. W. Neal, S. Preston, J. W. Fu'p.
5.	Smith Linville, D. Linville, W.J. Pegram.
6.	Wm. Gibbins, P. Stafford, J. Shields, Jr.
7.	John Hester, Caleb Idol, Henry Sapp
8.	W. G. Kerner, J.W.Shelton, I.Robertson
9.	C B. Ogburn, S. F. Dean, G. V. Fulp.
10.	J. E. Clayton, T. Carter, T. Campbell.
11.	Eml. Reed, Amos Stewart, Alex. Martin.
12.	A. G. Thomas, Jacob Sink, Benj. Spaugh.
13.	H'ry Reed, Henry Clinard, A. Rominger.
14.	J. L. Stewart, J.W. Hester, W.U.Lomax.
15.	J. M. Vawter, H. M. Lash, A.R. Jenkins.
16.	W. F. Stockton, K. Boggs, H. Albertson.
17.	Calvin Crews, Jno. Beeson, J. P. Crews.
18.	R. Walker, M. Morris, W Marshall.
19.	J E. Matthews, T. M. Marshall, M. Reed.
20.	J.M.Stafford, W. L. Swaim, S. Laugenour.
21.	J. Mock, T. Spaugh, W. W. Thornton.
22.	C. D. Sides, E. Hanes. Daniel Reich.
23.	G. W. Burk, Andrew Burk, Wm. Ebert.
24.	R. Gray, A. J. Stafford, H. A. Holder.
25.	Peter Fetter, Jacob Tise, Ed. Blum.
26.	C. Miller, Elisha Stoltz, R. Walker.
27.	J. N. Fowler, M. J. Crews, M. Walker.
28.	J. Guthrie, Jos. Merrit, Eml. Perril.
29.	H. S. Morgan, John Boyer, John Harper.
30.	John Brewer, L. F. Thomas, Z. Griffin.
31.	Geo. Flynt, Thomas Spach, Craven Jones.
32.	Jos Shamel, Chas Rank, N. C Dawson.
33.	E L. Krouse, Wm. Shouse, Sam'l Styers.
34.	Allen Flynt, Israel Moser, G. R. Moore.
35.	Saml. Vest, Albert Craft, Alex. Ridings.
36.	Eml. Beck, Jos. Conrad, Daniel Doub.
37.	Jos Leinbach, E. P. Pfaff, Wm Leinbach.
38.	B. Jones, Sol Speace, B. Hendrix.
39.	T. Kreeger, A. P. Styers, — Shore.
40	Henry Hart, J. Warner, Josiah Wagoner.
41.	W. B. Stipe, L. Laugenour, J. H. Stoltz
42.	Wm Goslin, John Dull, Philip Mock.
43.	Elijah Doub, Thos. Long, T. Poindexter.
44.	Israel Sides, W. Spainhour, B. Sprinkle.
45.	W. Payne, Saml. Kinnamon, J.H Eaton.
46.	W. B. Doub, W. Spainhour, E. S. Stipe.
47.	Robert Leinbach, H. Beckel, James Crim.
48.	E. Belo, T. F. Crist, E. A. Vogler.
49.	J. L. Crews, N. F. Sullivan, J. H. Moser.
50.	*W. Bolejack, B.A Carmichael, G A. Banner
51.	*Jno. Grubb, Demsey Baily, Chris. Shouse.

J. W. ALSPAUGH, C. B S. C. S.

* The two last are new districts.

P. S.—The following alterations were made: Robert Nutt is taken from No. 7 and attached to No 6

Isaac Robertson is taken from No. 16 and attached to No. 17.

Wiley Shouse is taken from No. 26 and attached to No. 51.

H. R Lehman is taken from No. 37 and attached to No. 42.

Committee to divide School fund: C. L. Banner, H. A. Holder, F. Fries and J. W. Alspaugh.

Sub-Committee to the Board: J. W. Alspaugh, H. A. Holder and C. L. Banner.

J. W. Alspaugh is duly appointed Chairman of the Board of Superintendent, for the ensuing year.

A. J. STAFFORD, C. B. S.
April 16th, 1860. 44:-4w

Hathaway & Co.,

Importers of Molasses and Sugar,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

OFFER FOR SALE

900 Bags Rio, Laguayra, Cape and Java COFFEE.
550 Hhds and 100 Barrels *strictly choice* new crop Cardenas Molasses, in new bright packages, just received per Brig S. P. Brown, and Bark Saranac.
100 Barrels Crushed and Clarified Sugars.
200 do and 50 half do first quality NEW Halifax cut Herring.
100 Barrels extra No 1, New River Mullets.
400 Kegs Nails, assorted sizes.
40 Hhds. of choice Cincinnati Bacon, Sides Hams and Shoulders.
300 Barrels choice NEW CROP New Orleans Syrup and Molasses, to arrive.

We also keep constantly on hand at wholesale, Sugar in hogsheads, all kinds of Syrups, Pork, Lard, Soda, Starch, Soap of all kinds, Tea, Spice, Ginger, Pepper, Cream of Tarter, Havana Segars, Candles, Mustard, Salt, Vinegar, Lamp and Machinery Oil, &c., &c.

Wilmington March 2, 1860. [46-3m-pd

VAN HAAGEN & McKEONE'S ORIENTAL DETERSIVE SOAP.

ONE Pound of this Celebrated Washing Soap will go as far as Three Pounds of Common Rosin Soap. It saves half the time and labor; clothes need no boiling or rubbing on a washboard, and it is warranted to give entire satisfaction, or the money will be refunded.

Van Haagen & McKeone's

"No. 1 SOAP," for scrubbing and rough washing, "EXTRA PALE," and Chemical Olive Soaps, for general house use, are superior to any other similar soaps made in the United States.

Our prices will be found lower than those of any other Manufacturers in the country.

Circulars and other information furnished by addressing the Sole Agents,

THAIN & McKEONE,
No. 22 and 24, South Wharves, Phil.
March 16, 1860. 48-3m

1860. 1860. 1860.

DRY GOODS!

STEVENSON, WEDDELL & CO.,

Nos. 78 and 80, Sycamore Street, PETERSBURG VIRGINIA,

Importers & Wholesale Dealers

IN BRITISH, FRENCH & AMERICAN

DRY GOODS.

OUR STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS FOR 1860, have been selected with great care, and surpass in EXTENT, STYLE AND QUALITY, any previous season, embracing a choice selection of

FOREIGN GOODS

OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION, and full lines of all the Home-Made Fabrics, adapted to the VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA and TENNESSEE Trade.

We pledge ourselves to use every effort to foster and build up a SOUTHERN HOME MARKET, by keeping at all times a LARGE and COMPLETE stock at the LOWEST market prices.

☞ ORDERS promptly and faithfully attended to. ☜ S. W. & CO.

Petersburg, Va., March 2, 1860. [46-3m.

T. CHITTY & SON,

PUMP MAKERS,

SALEMN. C.

BLANKS

of all kinds for sale at this Office on reasonable terms. Orders promptly attended to. L. V. BLUM

1860.

Now is the time to Subscribe

FOR THE

THE GREAT SOUTHERN WEEKLY!
THE GREAT SOUTHERN WEEKLY!
THE GREAT SOUTHERN WEEKLY

The Best Talent in the South

IS WRITING FOR IT.

THE SOUTHERN FIELD AND FIRESIDE, published every Saturday, at Augusta Georgia, acknowledged to be the "best family paper in the South;" contains in each issue, eight pages (forty columns) of choice reading matter, devoted to the instruction and amusement of the friends of Southern Literature, Agriculture and Arts.

☞ Subscribers are presented semi-annually, with an Index, or Table of Contents.

TERMS.—Two Dollars per annum.

Address, JAMES GARDNER.
Augusta, Georgia.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., May 15th, 1860.

J. B. Brittain,	Armstead Kiger,
Miss Janett Brown,	M. A. Myres,
Wm. Bruner,	Mrs. Polly Miller,
Capt. C. W. Cordle,	Miss M. E. Miller,
A. F. Cramer,	George Miller,
Miss Nancy Cook,	R. W. Nixon,
" Sarah Ann Davis,	Henry Pane,
Philip Darby,	M. L. Ripley, 2
William Davis,	Mrs. Elizabeth Robertson,
Robert S. Earle,	William Swime,
Miss C. C. Hartty,	Thos. R. Tate,
" Rosa Huglely,	Anderson White,
Robert Halbrooks or any of his connection,	Ambers White,
Miss Martha Holder,	Ephraim Weasner,
W. Huff,	Miss Elizab'th Weisner
T. H. Jones, 2	Albert H. Welsh, 2
Miss M. A. Johnson,	R. H. White,
" Maria Kaufman,	Joseph Yokely,

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.
Salem, N. C., May 15th, 1860.

Howard Association,

PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

The **Howard Association**, in view of the awful destruction of human life caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a CHARITABLE ACT worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in case of extreme poverty, to FURNISH MEDICINES FREE OF CHARGE. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors of the Association, in their annual Report upon the treatment of Sexual Diseases, express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labors of their surgeons in the cure of Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphillis, the vice of Onanism or Self-Abuse, diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, &c., and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa, and other diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed envelopes, FREE OF CHARGE, Two or three stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2, South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *President.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.* [Feb 0—1y

DEROSSET, BROWN & Co.,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

BROWN, DEROSSET & Co.,

NEW YORK.

Commission Merchants.

☞ Sole Agents at Wilmington for Reese's Manipulated Guano, and W. Whitelock & Co.'s Superphosphate of Lime.

☞ Importers of pure Peruvian and other Guanos. Land Plaster, &c..

☞ Particular attention given to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton and other Produce.

April 22, 1859. 1y. pd.

JAMES M. EDNEY,

General Purchasing and Commission Merchant,

AND DEALER IN

Pianos, Melodeons, Pumps, Safes Sewing Machines, &c.,

PUBLISHER of "Cherokee Physician," "Chronology of North Carolina," "Southern Biography," Hickory Nut Falls," &c., &c.

SOLE Proprietor of the "AMERICAN PUMP," raising Water in all depths under 150 feet by hand Drawings and Prices sent free.

147 Chambers Street, New York.

Commission for Buying and Forwarding, two and a half per cent.

References.

McPheeters Ghesilin and John B. Odom, Esq., Va.; John Baxter and Rev. W. G. Brownlow, Tenn.; Hon. T. L. Jones, Newport, Ky.; Brown and McMillan, Washington, Texas; D.R.McAnally, D. D., St. Louis; Rev. C.C. Gilespie, N. Orleans; J. W. Stoy, Esq., Charleston, S. C.; Hon. W. A. Graham, Hon. J. W. Ellis, Hon. David L. Swain and Chas. F. Deems, D. D., North Carolina; Myatts & Toller, Ala.; &c., &c.

Sept. 16, 1859.

COXE'S Sparkling Gelatine,
HOOFLAND'S BITTERS, FINE EXTRACT for the Handkerchief, FINE SOAP, &c., &c.,
For sale at the Drug Store
Salem Feb. 19, 49-tf n

BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS, at the Drug Store.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS and Lyon's Kathairon, at the Drug Store.

Pink Powders, at the Drug Store.

Rags! Rags!!

R. L. PATTERSON will give 3 cents per pound, CASH, for all good Cotton and Linen Rags delivered at his Mills in Salem.

Salem N. C. Nov. 4, 1859 30

Flavoring Extracts at the Drug Store.

ESS GINGER to be had on reasonable terms by calling at the Drug Store.

FINE HAIR, HAT, & CLOTH BRUSHES, at the Drug Store.

BAY RUM, at the Drug Store.

Hoofland's Bitters at the Drug Store.

INKS,—Black, Red and Blue. Indelible Ink, at the DRUG STORE.

Yeast Powders, Soda, Saleratus, &c., at the DRUG STORE.

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S

Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this everywhere prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only Scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as ERUPTIVE and SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE, or ERYSIPELAS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLOTCHES, BLAINS and BOILS, TUMORS, TETTER and SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, SYPHILITIC and MERCURIAL DISEASES, DROPSY, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, and, indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITIATED OR IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "*impurity of the blood*" is founded in truth; for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

AYER'S

Ague Cure,

FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF

Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache, or Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fevers, indeed for the whole class of diseases originating in biliary derangement, caused by the Malaria of Miasmatic Countries.

We are enabled here to offer the community a remedy which, while it cures the above complaints with certainty, is still perfectly harmless in any quantity. Such a remedy is invaluable in districts where these afflicting disorders prevail. This "CURE" expels the miasmatic poison of FEVER AND AGUE from the system, and prevents the development of the disease, if taken on the first approach of its premonitory symptoms. It is not only the best remedy ever yet discovered for this class of complaints, but also the cheapest. The large quantity we supply for a dollar brings it within the reach of every body; and in bilious districts, where FEVER AND AGUE prevails, every body should have it and use it freely both for cure and protection. A great superiority of this remedy over any other ever discovered for the speedy and certain cure of Intermittents is that it contains no Quinine or mineral, consequently it produces no quinism or other injurious effects whatever upon the constitution. Those cured by it are left as healthy as if they had never had the disease.

Fever and Ague is not alone the consequence of the miasmatic poison. A great variety of disorders arise from its irritation, among which are *Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affection of the Spleen, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis* and *Derangement of the Stomach*, all of which, when originating in this cause, put on the *intermittent type*, or become periodical. This "CURE" expels the poison from the blood, and consequently cures them all alike. It is an invaluable protection to immigrants and persons travelling or temporarily residing in the malarious districts. If taken occasionally or daily while exposed to the infection, that will be excreted from the system, and cannot accumulate in sufficient quantity to ripen into disease. Hence it is even more valuable for protection than cure, and few will ever suffer from Intermittents if they avail themselves of the protection this remedy affords.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by
Boner & Crist, Salem; R. Gray, Winston; W. P. Henly, Kernersville; J. W. Thomas & Son, Thomasville, and by all merchants.

At wholesale by Purcell, Ladd & Co., Richmond; N. F. Rives & Co., Petersburg; M. A. & C. A. Santos, Norfolk.

BALTIMORE SOUTHERN JOBBING HOUSE

BROGANS, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS, AND STRAW GOODS,

ON THE NETT CASH SYSTEM.

R. B. GRIFFIN & SONS,

ARE now offering great inducements to CASH BUYERS. We have spared no pains in getting up a magnificent stock of Goods, and can with confidence call the particular attention of dealers to the splendid assortment, as well as to the UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICES, at which we are now selling them. We have adopted the cash system, with small profits, and no risk, believing it to be demanded by this large class of dealers. Its freedom from losses, and the low prices at which we are selling, must attract and secure this trade.

All we ask is an examination of stock & prices, and we will guarantee sales in every instance, at No 17 South Charles Street, (up stairs.)

R. B. GRIFFIN & SONS.
March 9. 47-3m.

COD LIVER OIL AND COD LIVER OIL JELLY,

A new preparation flavored so as to conceal the taste of the Oil. Cod Liver Oil in Capsules, at the DRUG STORE.

SAPONIFIER,

Or concentrated lye, by which soap can be made of the best quality for 2 cents a gallon, for sale at the DRUG STORE.

FINE Extracts and Perfumery of all kinds just received at the Drug Store, among which are Frangipani, or everlasting perfume, Golden Dew Drop, Upper Ten, Musk Cologne, Prairie Flower Cologne, &c., &c.

For the Hair.—Bardoline for making the hair curl beautifully, Hungarian Pomatum, Black Pomatum, Hair Restorer, &c., &c.

White Diamond Soap, Honey Soap, and Ladie's Soap.

For the Complexion.—Magnolia Tablet, Lemon Rouge, &c.

Aromatic Cachou, for imparting an agreeable fragrance to the breath.

INKS.—Blue Black, Black, and Red. Call and see.

TO PHYSICIANS.

A FRESH supply of Medicines just received. Send on your orders to A. T. Zevely, at the Salem Drug Store.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 12th, 1859.

R. L. PATTERSON will give 45 cents a piece for good flour barrels delivered at his Mill Salem, July 8, 1859. 15-tf.

VOL. X.

The People's Press,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY L. V. & E. T. BLUM,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

PRICE.---Two Dollars a Year,

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editors.

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Six Copies for - - -	**$10**
Ten " - - - -	**$15**
Twenty " - - - -	**$25**

All payments invariably in advance.

Any person procuring FIVE new subscribers and remitting Ten Dollars, will be entitled to a sixth copy gratis.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One square, (fifteen lines or less,) first insertion, One Dollar; and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. Deductions made in favor of standing advertisements, for a square, as follows:

For three months, - -	$3 50
For six months, - -	$5 50
For twelve months, - -	$8 00

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding five lines in length, Five Dollars a year,—longer ones in proportion.

Salem Bookstore.

THE undersigned, thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and having just received from the Northern Cities, one of the largest and best assortments of

Books, Stationery, Fancy Articles, &c. &c.

ever offered in this section, respectfully invites his friends and customers to give him a call, feeling satisfied that he will sell bargains to all, either by WHOLESALE or RETAIL, as he buys his goods exclusively for Cash direct of the Manufacturers.

☞ **Schools** and **Libraries** supplied on the most reasonable terms.

O. A. KEEHLN.

May 4th, 1860. 3-tf

THE RAILROAD

may come to Winston

AND they may not; but one thing is certain, and that is this, the subscriber has received

HIS STOCK OF

Spring AND Summer Goods

which can't fail to please his numerous customers, in style and prices. And he would respectfully invite all who wish to purchase

Goods at Reduced Prices,

to call and examine his present stock, before they purchase elsewhere.

☞ All kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for goods, to wit: Corn, Wheat, Flour, Bacon, Lard, Chickens, Eggs, Butter, Home-made Cloth, Rags, and, in a word, all the farmer, his wife and daughter may have to spare.

H. R. THOMAS, Agent.

Winston, N. C., April 6, 1860. 51-6w

State of North Carolina,

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to May Term, 1860.

Henry A. Grubb, Adm'r of Madison G. Grubb, deceased, vs. John Grubb and others.

Petition to sell Land to pay debts.

IT appearing upon affidavit, that Hiram Grubb and Nicholas Trentham and his wife Elizabeth, defendants in the above cause, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, published in Salem, for said non-resident defendants personally to be and appear at next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county of Davidson, at the Court-house in Lexington, on the second Monday of May, 1860, then and there to plead, answer or demur, to the plaintiff's petition, or judgment pro confesso will be taken against said non-resident defendants, and the cause set down for hearing as to them.

Witness, Cicero F. Lowe, Clerk of said Court, at Office, in Lexington, this the 4th day of April, 1860. C. F. LOWE, Clerk.

State of North Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions March Term, 1860.

Wm. A. Lash vs Pylades Smallwood.
Ephraim Bouldin vs same.

Attachment levied on Defendant's Lands.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Pylades Smallwood, the defendant in the above cases, hath removed or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication for six successive weeks be made in the "People's Press," a newspaper printed in Salem, for said Defendant to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter sessions, to be held for the County of Stokes, at the Court House in Danbury, on the second Monday in June next, then and there to replevy and plead to said suits, otherwise judgment by default will be rendered against him, and the land levied on, be condemned for the satisfaction of the plaintiff's debts.

Witness, John Hill, Clerk of our said Court at office, the second Monday of March, 1860.

JNO. HILL, C. C. C.

Purified Tar in Capsules, for the cure of Coughs, &c. Copaiba Capsules; Camphorated Capsules, a cure for sick and nervous headache, Tarrant's extract of Cubebs and Copaiba, Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient, at the DRUG STORE.

A LARGE LOT OF ANNUALS, *And Juvenile Books,* suitable for PRESENTS, at the BOOKSTORE.

GILT AND ROSEWOOD MOULDING *For Picture Frames,*

FRAMES MADE TO ORDER.

THESE FRAMES, for cheapness and beauty, surpass all others.

For all, call at the BOOKSTORE.

Miscellaneous.

From Owen's Footfalls.

THE RESCUE,

OR

A True Story of the Supernatural.

Mr. Robert Bruce originally descended from some branch of the Scottish family of that name, was borne in humble circumstances, about the close of the last century, at Torbay, in the South of England, and there bred up to a sea-faring life.

When about thirty years ago, to wit, in the year 1828, he was first mate of a bark trading between Liverpool and St. John's New Brunswick On one of her voyages bound westward, being then some 6 weeks out, and having neared the eastern portion of the Banks of New Foundland, the captain and mate had been on deck at noon, taking an observation of the sun, after which both descended to calculate the day's work.

The cabin, a small one, was immediately at the stern of the vessel, and the short stairway descending to it ran athwart ships. Immediately opposite to the stairway, just beyond a small square landing, was the mate's state-room, and from that landing there were two doors close to each other, the one opening aft into the cabin, the other fronting the stairway, into the state-room. The desk in the state-room was in the forward part of it, close to the door, so that one sitting at it and looking over his shoulder could look into the cabin.

The mate, absorbed in his calculations, which did not result as he had expected, varying considerable from the dead reckoning, had not noticed the captain's motions. When he had completed his calculations, he called out without looking round, "I make out latitude and longitude so and so. Can that be right? How is yours?"

Receiving no reply, he repeated his question, glancing over his shoulder, and perceiving, as he thought, the captain busy writing on his slate. Still no answer.—Thereupon he rose, and as he fronted the cabin door, the figure he had mistaken for the captain raised its head,—and disclosed to the astonished mate the features of an entire stranger.

Bruce was no coward, but as he met that fixed gaze looking directly at him in grave silence, and became assured that it was no one he had ever seen before, it was too much for him, and instead of stopping to question the seeming intruder, he rushed upon deck, in such evident alarm, that it instantly attracted the captain's attention.

"Why, Mr. Bruce," said the captain, "what in the world is the matter with you?"

"The matter, sir? Who is that at your desk?"

"No one that I know of."

"But there is sir; there's a stranger there."

"A stranger! Why, man, you must be dreaming. You must have seen the steward there, or the second mate. Who else would venture down without orders?"

"But sir; he was sitting in your arm chair, fronting the door, writing on your slate, then he looked up full in my face, and if ever I saw a man plainly and distinctly in this world, I saw him."

"Him! Whom?"

"God knows, sir, I don't. I saw a man, and a man I had never seen before."

"You must be going crazy, Mr. Bruce. A stranger and we nearly six weeks out!"

"I know, sir, but then I saw him."

"Go down and see what it is."

Bruce hesitated. "I never was a believer in ghosts," he said, "but if the truth must be told, I'd rather not face it alone."

"Come, come man. Go down at once and don't make a fool of yourself before the crew."

"I hope you've always found me willing to do what's reasonable," replied Bruce, changing color, "but if it's all the same to you sir, I'd rather we should both go down together."

The captain descended the stairs, and the mate followed him. Nobody in the cabin! They examined the state-room. Not a soul to be found!

"Well, Mr. Bruce," said the captain,—did I not tell you you had been dreaming?"

"It's all very well to say so, sir, but if I didn't see that man writing on your slate, may I never see my home again."

"Ah! writing on the slate! Then it should be there still." And the captain took it up.

He exclaimed, "here's something, sure enough! Is that your writing, Mr. Bruce?"

The mate took the slate, and there in plain, legible characters stood the words, "STEER TO THE NOR'WEST!"

"Have you been trifling with me, sir?"

"On my word as a man, as a sailor, sir!" replied Bruce, "I know no more of this matter than you do. I have told you the exact truth."

The captain sat down at his desk, the slate before him, in deep thought. At last turning the slate over and pushing it toward Bruce, he said, "Write down, "Steer to the nor'west."

The mate complied, and the captain after narrowly comparing the two handwritings, said, "Mr. Bruce tell the second mate to come down here."

He came, and at the captain's request, he also wrote the same words. So did the steward. So, in succession did every man of the crew who could write at all. But not one of the various hands resembled, in any degree, the mysterious writing.

When the crew retired, the captain sat deep in thought. Could any one have been stowed away? at last he said, "The ship must be searched and if I don't find the fellow he must be a good hand at hide-and-seek. Order up all hands.

Every nook and corner of the vessel was thoroughly searched, and that with all the eagerness of excited curiosity—for the report had gone out that a stranger had shown himself on board—but not a living soul beyond the crew and officers was found.

Returning to the cabin after their fruitless search, "Mr. Bruce," said the captain, "what do you make of this?"

"Can't tell sir. I saw a man write; you see the writing. There must be something in it."

"Well, it would seem so. We have the wind free, and I have a great mind to keep her away, and see what will come of it."

"I surely would, sir, if I were in your place; it's only a few hours lost at the worst."

"Well, we'll see. Go on deck and give the course nor'west. And, Mr. Bruce," he added, as the mate rose to go, "have a look out aloft, and let it be a hand you can depend on."

His orders were obeyed. About three o'clock the look out reported an iceberg ahead, and shortly afterwards what he thought was a vessel of some kind close to it.

As they approached, the Captain's glass disclosed the fact that it was a dismantled ship apparently frozen to the ice, and with a good many human beings on it. Shortly after they had hove to, and sent out boats to the relief of the sufferers.

It proved to be a vessel from Quebec, bound to Liverpool, with passengers on board. She had got entangled in the ice and finally frozen fast, and had past several weeks in the most critical condition. She was stove, her deck swept—in fact, a mere wreck; all her provisions, and almost all her water gone. Her crew and passengers had lost all hope of being saved, and their gratitude for the unexpected rescue was proportionately great.

As one of the men who had been brought away in the third boat that had reached the wreck was ascending the ship's yards, the mate, catching a glimpse of his face, started back in consternation. It was the very face that he had seen three or four hours before, looking up at him from the captain's desk.

At first he tried to persuade himself that it might be fancy; but the more he examined the man, the more sure he became that he was right. Not only the face but the person and dress exactly corresponded.

As soon as the exhausted crew and famished passengers were cared for, and the bark on her course again, the mate called the captain aside.

"It seems that was not a ghost I saw today, sir; the man's alive."

"What do you mean? What's alive?"

"Why, sir, one of the passengers we have just saved, is the same man that I saw at noon writing on your slate. I would swear to it in a court of justice."

"Upon my word, Mr. Bruce," replied the captain, "this gets more and more singular. Let us go and see this man."

They found him in conversation with the captain of the rescued ship. They both came forward and expressed, in the warmest terms, their gratitude for deliverance from a horrible fate—slow-coming death by exposure and starvation.

The captain replied that he had but done what they would have done for him under similar circumstances, and asked them both to step down into the cabin. Then turning to the passenger he said:

"I hope, sir, you will not think I am trifling with you, but I would be much obliged to you if you would write a few words on this slate," and he handed him the slate with the side up on which the mysterious writing was not.

"I will do anything you ask," replied the passenger, "but what shall I write?"

"A few words is all I want. Suppose you write "Steer to the nor'west.'"

The passenger, evidently puzzled to make out the motive of such a request, complied, however, with a smile. The captain took up the slate and examined it closely; then stepping aside so as to conceal the slate from the passenger, he turned it over, and gave it to him with the other side up.

"You say this is your hand writing?"

"I need not say so," rejoined the other looking at him, "for you saw me write it."

"And this?" said the captain turning the slate over.

The man looked first at one writing then at the other quite confounded. At last—

"What is the meaning of this?" said he, "I only wrote one of these—who wrote the other?"

"That's more than I can tell you, sir.—My man here says you wrote it, sitting at this desk, at noon to-day."

The captain of the ship and the passenger looked at each other, exchanging looks of intelligence and surprise, and the former asked the latter;

"Did you dream that you wrote on this slate?"

"Not that I remember."

"You speak of dreaming," said the captain of the bark, "where was this gentleman about noon to-day?"

"Captain," rejoined the other, "the whole thing is the most mysterious and extraordinary; and I had intended to speak to you about it as soon as we got [illegible] This gentleman [pointing to the passenger] being much exausted, fell into a heavy sleep, or what seemed such, some time before noon. After an hour or more he awoke and said to me, "Captain, we shall be relieved this very day." When I asked him what reason he had for saying so, he replied that he had dreamed he was on board a bark, and that she was coming to our rescue. He described her appearance and rig; and to our utter astonishment, when your vessel hove in sight she corresponded exactly with his description of her. We had not put much confidence in what he said; yet still we hoped there might be something in it, for drowning men, you know, will catch at straws. As it has turned out, I cannot doubt that it was all arranged, in some incomprehensible way, by an overruling Providence, so that we might be saved. To him be all thanks for his goodness to us."

"There is not a doubt," replied the other captain, "that the writing on the slate, let it have come there as it may, saved all of our lives. I was steering at the time a considerable south of west, and I had a look-out aloft to see what would come of it. But you say," he added turning to the passenger, "that you did not dream of writing on a slate?"

"No, sir, I have no recollection, whatever, of doing so. I got the impression that the bark I saw in my dream was coming to rescue us, but how that impression came I cannot tell. There is another very strange thing about it," he said. "Everything here on board seems to me quite familiar; yet I am very sure I was never on your vessel before. It is all a puzzle to me. What did your mate see?"

Thereupon Mr. Bruce related to them all the circumstances above detailed. The conclusion they finally arrived at was that it was a special interposition of Providence to save them from what seemed a hopeless fate.

The above narrative was communicated to me by Capt. J. S. Clarke, of the schooner Julian M. Hallock,* who had it directly from Mr. Bruce himself. They sailed together for seventeen months, in the years 1836–37, so that Capt. Clarke had the story from the mate about 8 yeas after the occurrance. He has since lost sight of him and does not know whether he is yet alive.

All he has heard of him since they were shipmates is, that he continued to trade to New Brunswick, that he became master of the brig Comet, and that she was lost.

I asked Capt. Clarke if he knew Bruce well, and what sort of a man he was.

"As truthful and straight-forward a man as ever I met with in my life," he replied. We were as intimate as brothers; and two men can't be together, shut up for 17 months in a ship, without getting to know whether they can trust one another's word or not. He always spoke of the circumstances in terms of reverence, as of an incident that seemed to bring him nearer to God and another world. I'll stake my life upon it that he told me no lie."

*In July, 1859, the Julia M. Hallock was then lying at the foot of Rutger's Square, New York. She trades between New York and St. Jago, in the Island of Cuba. The Captain allowed me to use his name, and to refer to him as evidence for the truth of what is here set down.

FOR YOUNG MEN TO THINK OF.

In the latest preachings upon the "Popular Proverbs," Dr. Holland closes a thoughtful and suggestive discourse on Sensual Pleasure, with the following earnest remarks to young men, which deserve to be thought of:

"Oh! if this world could rise out of this swamp of sensuality, rank with weeds and dark with deadly vapor—full of vipers, thick with pitfalls, lurid with deceptive lights—and stand upon the secure heights of virtue, where God's sun shines, and the winds of heaven breathe blandly and healthfully, how would human life become blest and beautiful! The great burden of the world rolled off, how could it spring forward into a grand career of prosperity and progress! This change for this country rests almost entirely upon the young men of the country. It lies with them, more than any other class, to say whether this country shall descend still lower in its path to brutality, or rise higher than the standard of its loftiest dreams. The devotees of sense themselves have greatly lost their power of good, and comparatively few will change their course of life. Woman will be pure if men will be true. Young men this great result abides with you!—If you could see how beautiful a flower grows upon the thorny stock of self denial you could give the plant the honor it deserves. If it seems hard and homely, despise it not; for in it sleeps the beauty of heaven and the breath of angels. If you do not witness the glory of its blossomings during the day of life, its petals will open when the night of death comes, gladden your eyes with their marvelous loveliness, and fill your soul with their grateful perfume."

"Children," says a modern writer, "are the visible elements of the invisible hereafter, for the world will soon be a conclusion of which they are the premises."

EVERY man is a volume, if you only know how to read him.

[illegible] on re[illegible] of buildings, presenting a front o[illegible] nearly or quite been a[illegible] Chicago. The Chicago papers say the process of raising is by the screw, at six thousand of which, three inches in diameter, and of "three-eights thread," six hundred workmen have been employed, each man in charge of from eight to ten screws. A complete system of signals was kept in operation, and by these the workmen passed, each through his series, giving each screw one quarter turn, then returning to repeat the same. Five days' labor saw the immense weight rise through four feet and eight inches to where it now stands on temporary supports, rapidly being replaced by permanent foundations.

The block comprises thirteen first-class stores and a large, double marble structure, the Marine Bank building. Its subdivisions are a five-story marble front block of three stores; a four-story block of three stores; a second four-story block of three stores, and a five-story block of four stores, at the corner of Clark street—these all presenting an unbroken front, in the heart of the city and filled with occupants. It presents some of the best retail establishments in the city, and some of the heaviest stocks of drugs, dry goods, ect. Its upper stories are full of offices, and contain millinery rooms, printing establishments, binderies, etc., etc., and yet, so admirably has the work been conducted, the ceaseless daily tide of pedestrians has not been impeded, but rather increased, from the novelty of the sight, and the merchants and others even speak of an improved trade, though they will welcome the completion of the work none the less. The block has been raised four feet eight inches, the required height, in five days, and the men are now busy putting in the permanent supporters. The total cost of this stupendous work is only $17,000.

THE "CALIFORNIA YEAST."

A question is under discussion in some of the Tennessee papers, whether this remarkable substance is not dangerous to human life. A correspondent of the Clarksville Chronicle writes that he has been informed by an intelligent and reliable physician of Nashville, that in Madison county, Ala., where the yeast is extensively used, a disease has appeared in the form of a swelling of the stomach, and that it is attributed by physicians to the use of the Californian Yeast, which, being parasitical in its nature and possessing a remarkable tendency to reproduction, sometimes adheres to and grows in the system. He says that in some cases the enlargement has been so great as to produce death. The Nashville Patriot discredits this report, and calls upon the physician referred to to make public any case in which he knows that death or injury has resulted from the use of the yeast, with all the particulars. It says that hundreds of persons in Nashville have long been using it, as a leaven for beer and to make dough rise, and that it does not know of any case of injury from its use, but does know of benefit resulting from it.

Columbus Enquirer.

THE REIGN OF BLOOD IN UTAH.

We have been shown a letter received by a gentleman of this city, from an officer of the army, dated Camp Floyd, February 15th, 1860, and he reiterates what has been said concerning the murders, and remarks: "Private assassinations have assumed quite an alarming position here. Besides the cold-blooded murders I have written you before, there have been several others, one of which fairly rivals the most atrocious on the criminal record. Not long since, a corporal in the 7th and private in the 5th Infantry, most excellent friends, received permission to take a ride, and after going a short distance were set upon and murdered. Such is the inference, as the body of one, with his head severed from his body was found near a Mormon town, and his companion and the mules gone. There is no doubt of the fact that the Mormons murdered them both for their mules and clothes, and then secreted one of the bodies, so as to make it appear that he had murdered his comrade and deserted, taking the mules with him. A corporal of dragoons having been missed, search was instituted, and his corpse was found near the camp, with three bullet holes in his head, and men going out to walk or hunt have frequently been robbed of their coats, &c.

Such being the facts in the case, how can any one help feeling that the Administration is weak and puerile. Murders of the most atrocious kind are of daily occurrence, whilst the perpetrators go unpunished, and we learn from despatches that the papers are now ready and waiting the signature of the Secretary of War to remove the army, the only safeguard to our citizens. This done, the demons who now revel on the spoils of the slain will exterminate every one in the valley who does not yield to the behests of the church, and acknowledge the lecherous old traitor Brigham Young, as Prophet.

We sincerely hope, that if they do remove the troops, Congress will take the streets of [illegible] of their victims [illegible] are facts that cry aloud [illegible]

JAPANESE PECULIARITIES.

The Japanese, during their stay at the International Hotel, have exhibited a great many peculiarities which may be interesting to many readers, and, we believe, have not been told before. They have all shown themselves very easily pleased, and exceedingly well bred. When asked to try some dish new to them, they do so. If they like it they continue eating, expressing themselves pleased; if not, they taste no more, but never express dislike. The Ambassadors are very dignified, and command respect. The inferior officers never enter their apartment without bowing, and the servants invariably drop upon the knee.

They are all very light eaters, but they take their meals very quickly; almost every thing they do slowly, but eating with them is a rapid operation. The subordinates eat nothing but rice; but the dignitaries are fond of sweetmeats, cakes, confections of all kinds, and sauces. None of them eat any meat, except that the dignitaries take a little chicken, and none of them use either milk or butter. They drink both tea and coffee, and are no sooner through with their meals than they go to smoking their wild tobacco in small pipes.

They are all very apt at learning any thing. The manner of folding napkins artistically, for instance, which for any other species of the *genus homo* would require an apprenticeship of a day or two, the Japanese learn by seeing it done once. Their powers of imitation are consequently very great, and for any kind of manipulation apter scholars could not possibly be any where found. They learn to write the English letters in a few minutes, and can copy any thing they see. The faculty of constructiveness, indeed, seems to be a natural development, as also a certain serene good humor, which is indicated by their universally fat, plump, smiling round faces. Another national characteristic seems to be their inquisitiveness. There is hardly any thing that escapes them; about our Government, laws, customs, manufactures, country, and so on, they are never done asking questions. At the International they were very curious to understand the relations between Mr. Haley and his employees; what sort of government was established there; how Mr. Haley could have every thing attended to so well, and how he could exercise so complete a control, unless he was a sort of prince or master. And, it is almost unnecessary to add, they were surprised at much which they learned in regard to the American people; and strange will be the accounts which they will carry home of the great nation which has no Princes and no Emperor.

THE LADIES MOUNT VERNON ASSOCIATION.

A new appointment of Vice Regent for the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association has just come to our knowledge so full of interest that we cannot refrain from placing it before our readers.

From various circumstances, beyond control, South Carolina has been one of the few States unrepresented in this band of sisterly patriots, notwithstanding which she has *voluntarily* contributed a considerable amount towards the 'Fund.' Now we understand the Regent of the Association has succeeded in obtaining the name of Mrs. Mary Chesnut, the mother of the South Carolina Senator, as vice regent for that State. This lady, now eighty-five years of age, has the proud happiness of being able to say what few living can say, that she had a personal acquaintance with Gen. Washington. In the spring of 1789 Washington visited Trenton, and was received with the most enthusiastic demonstration by the people, especially by the ladies. A "triumphal arch" was erected on the bridge over the Assanpinch Creek, at the entrance of which six young girls strewed flowers before him and sang a song of welcome. One of those girls is now Mrs. Chesnut. And she who in the dawn of life sang the song of triumphant welcome to "The Hero," now in its wane joins those who are endeavoring to pay the noblest of tributes to that hero's memory. We cannot imagine a more beautiful commencement and close of life. Who will not unite with us in the earnest hope that that life may be prolonged to witness the full accomplishment of this noble object?

National Intelligencer.

Our whole life is intermixed with joys, hopes, fears and sorrows. We have a succession of pleasure and pain, in which, however, the latter predominates in most men. The great majority of us get only a quart of honey to a gallon of wormwood, an ounce of pleasure to a pound of pain, an inch of joy to a foot of trouble

"Jim, how does the thermometer stand to-day?"

"Ours stands on the mantle-piece, right agen the plastering."

...revision
...events, it has
...icular been disavow-
...Gov. Ellis may fairly be held
...t for it.

The reader will be struck with the coolness with which the Governor appropriates to himself the credit of the condition of the finances, and of the charitable institutions, and the Common School system, with the orig'n of which he had nothing whatever to do. The common school system was adopted when he was in his teens; for the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, though in the Legislature at the time, (1846–7,) he did not even vote; Miss Dix and the lamented Dobbin are justly credited with the Insane Asylum; and as to the finances, we really do not see what agency he had in passing the revenue laws under which the State finances were collected.

The Governor institutes a comparison between what the slave population pays, by way of taxes. We really do not see what this has to do with the question at issue. We freely admit that if the white population were property, there would be some force in the comparison. But we have heretofore shown up the outrageous nature of the Democratic doctrine on this point, as developed in the Newbern Enquirer, whose Editor was in the Convention that nominated Gov. Ellis. We then thought that the Editor had imbibed his notions from that body, and this comparison of the Governor strengthens that belief. Why does the Governor, we repeat, class white men, who pay a poll tax, with slaves? Will white men submit to be thus classed?

There would have been some propriety in comparing the tax on slaves with the tax on lands; but that would not have suited the Governor's purpose. $200,000,000 worth of slaves paid only $118,000, whilst $98,000,000 worth of land paid $121,980, making the burthen on land more than three times as great as that on slaves, though the latter pay better profit and can be more readily converted into money.

The Governor says that the slave population (County and State) pays nearly two and a half times what the white population pays—that is, as $265,000 is to $117,000. Presently afterwards he says that the value of land in N. C. is nearly equal to the value of slaves. Now $265,000 is not nearly 2½ times $117,000. It is very slightly over 2½ times. And $98,000,000 of land is not nearly equal to upwards of 300,000 slaves, which are every day selling at an average of at least $800 apiece, equal to $240,000,000. The Governor is not accurate in his statements.

As to the compromises of the constitution, we presume but few will discard the clear history which Gov. Graham gave in 1854, which we lately republished, for Gov. Ellis's feeble attempt to pervert it. The State sectional compact, which the Governor speaks of, is about as much like the federal compact of slave representation, as the tax on slave property.

We would again call the attention of the West to Gov. Ellis's comparison of their section to the horse-leech, which cries "Give! Give!!" It is true it is passed over very briefly in this Democratic account; but there is enough to show that he said what is reported of him in the Southron's account; that the West "would all the time have its hands in the pockets of the Eastern people;" that "the East was the fabled goose to the West;" and that Eastern men would be geese indeed if they consented to be caught in such a trap," &c.

After reading what Gov. Ellis said about Mr. Pool's votes in the Legislature on Bledsoe's bill, and on internal improvements, we beg our readers to turn to the Observer containing the Southron's report of Mr. Pool's speech, and see how easily he brushed away all the Governor's charges of inconsistency and hostility.

As Mr. Pool said, the Governor *would not* read that part of the Whig Platform which resolves for a "discrimination." in laying taxes, in favor of the industrial interests of the State. He still insists upon it, *shutting his eyes on that part of the platform*, that the Whigs would tax "the threshing machine at the same rate as the billiard table, and ploughs along side of pianos." None so blind as they who will not see; and if the Governor can only keep the Democrats blind, he may be re-elected. Not otherwise.

We would ask particular attention to the following passage in the Governor's speech:

"There are two ways of equalizing taxation. *Ad valorem* is specious and delusive. Discrimination is the sole true policy. The Opposition propose to take the tax off land and put it on negroes. The value of land in North Carolina is nearly equal to the value of slaves. The true equality between these two great property interests is to derive the same revenue from each source."

The Opposition do not "propose to take the tax off land," but only to take off a portion of it, that is, nearly or about one half of it, and to put that part of it on negroes. And the Opposition do propose "discrimination" in favor of "the industrial interests of the State,"—that is, that they would tax luxuries higher than either land or negroes, and such like.

The Governor's proposition to derive the same revenue from negroes as from land, is exactly what the Opposition want, provided he means in proportion to their respective values But this cannot be done without an amendment of the constitution, which the Governor opposes; or by taxing white polls and black polls nearly double what they now are taxed. Is the Governor in favor of this? To make the slaves pay $191,000, which land pays, would require a poll tax of about $1 30 instead of 80 cents; and to make them pay in proportion to their value as compared with land, would require a poll tax of about $2 75. And this poll tax would, by the constitution, have to be laid on white polls as well as slaves. Is this the Governor's doctrine? We so understand it. And it behooves the white man and the slave-holder too, to look to it.

...ered when the call
...place, and said more of his col-
...gues would follow.

Mr. Reed—one of the remaining members from South Carolina—said his State would go as a unit, wherever Alabama went.

Mr. Lamar responded for Georgia, and said he was authorized to speak for a majority of his delegation.

On Tuesday, The Convention assembled at 10 o'clock—the Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia delegations in their seats.

The President stated that three separate motions to reconsider the platform were pending, when the Convention adjourned last evening, and that R. T. Merrick, Esq., of Chicago, was entitled to the floor.

H. L. Benning, Esq., of Ga., rose to a privileged question, stating that the Georgia delegation had been in anxious consultation, and had passed resolutions that they could not longer remain in the convention, and 29 of the delegates immediately withdrew, leaving but 8 in the Convention.

The following delegates then asked leave to withdraw for consultation:

Tennessee, Virginia, a portion of Maryland and a portion of Kentucky.

S. Cohen, Esq., of Geo., stated that he remained to make an effort for harmony and union.

J. B. Flournoy, Esq., of Arkansas, took the same ground as Mr. Cohen, and said that the South could not unite on the ground the seceding delegations had taken.

Mr. Montgomery, of Pa., said he was opposed to speeches—if they wanted to go, let them travel, and we will proceed to business.

CHARLESTON, May 2.—The Convention had 12 ballotings last night. Douglas started with 145½ votes and ended with 150½. Guthrie started with 36½ and ended with 39½. Hunter on the start received 42 and ended with 38 The balance of the votes were divided between Jeff. Davis, Toucy, Lane, Pearce of Maryland, and Andrew Johnson.

The adoption of a resolution that the nominee shall receive 202 votes (two-thirds of a full house) lessens, if it does not defeat, Mr. Douglas's chance of a nomination.

After the 12th ballot the Convention adjourned to 10 o'clock to-day.

On Wednesday, the ballotings were continued to the 57th, on which there was no material change—Douglas receiving 151½, Guthrie 65½, balance scattering.

On Thursday, Mr. Russell, of Virginia, offered a resolution that when the convention adjourns to-day, it will adjourn to meet in Baltimore on the 18th June.

Mr. Mason, of Kentucky, raised the point of order that the resolution must lie over one day under the rules.

The President decided the resolution to be in order.

A motion was then made and carried to suspend the ballotings—ayes 199—nays 51.

The excitement here became so great that it was impossible for the Speaker's voice to be recognized or his language understood.

Several ineffectual motions were made to change the place of meeting to Philadelphia. The resolution of Mr. Russell was finally carried—ayes 195, nays 55. The resolution reads as follows:

Resolved, That when this Convention adjourns to-day it adjourns to meet in Baltimore on the 18th day of June, in order to afford the States that are not now represented an opportunity to fill up their delegations.

The adjournment was effected by the Douglas men under instructions from Washington.

Before adjournment, Mr. Cushing delivered a powerful valedictory in behalf of the National Democracy, urging harmony in its ranks.

THE SECEDERS.—On Wednesday, the convention of seceding delegates adopted the majority report, as presented by the Committee on the Platform to the National Convention.

A proposition to adopt the name of the Constitutional Democracy, after a long debate, was voted down, the body claiming to be the true National Democracy.

The Pacific Railroad resolutions were adopted, but not without considerable opposition.

The Convention then adjourned to 8 P. M., when Mr. Hatch, of Louisiana, moved to adjourn till the morning, as the other Convention had made no nomination. Adopted.

A large audience was in attendance, including a great many ladies.

Mr. Yancey was called upon for a speech and took a position on the stage, when boquets were thrown to him by the ladies, to whom he returned thanks and introduced Mr. Barry of Mississippi, who delivered an address.

On Thursday, the seceders made no nomination, and adjourned *sine die*, after adopting a resolution to call a Southern Convention at Richmond, on the second Monday of June next.

[By Request.]

GEN. WASHINGTON'S FARM.

The farm of General Washington, at Mt. Vernon, contained about 15 square miles. It was divided into farms of convenient size at the distance of two, three, and five miles from his mansion house. These farms he visited every day in pleasant weather, and was constantly engaged in making experiments for the improvement of agriculture. Some idea of the extent of his farming operations may be formed from the following facts:

In 1787 he had 580 acres in grass; sowed 600 bushels of oats, 600 acres with wheat, and as much more corn, barley, potatoes, beans, peas, &c. and 150 in turnips. His stock consisted of 140 horses, 112 cows, 236 working oxen, heifers and steers, and 500 sheep.—He constantly employed 50 hands, and kept 24 ploughs going during the whole year when the earth and state of the weather would permit. In 1786 he slaughtered 150 hogs for the use of the family and provision for his negroes, for whose comfort he had great regard.

Ah, how many threadbare souls are to be found under silken cloaks and gowns! How often are worldly riches like executioners! they hide men's faces with a covering that they may not see their own end, and then they hang them. Yes, and if they do not hang you, they will shortly leave you, for they "make themselves wings and flee away.

...humid breezes of the morning, and before 10 o'clock A. M. the sun was streaming in new splendor over the houses and gardens of the village, and away over the valleys and rolling hills of the country. Soon visitors and parents were seen coming in from all quarters, and an intelligent and attentive audience assembled.

The day was consumed in the examination of the various classes by the excellent and worthy Principal, Prof. S. S. JONES. Each class was rigidly and impartially examined, and they acquitted themselves with much credit and honor, evincing that they had faithfully toiled and thoroughly mastered the principles of the different sciences under the direction of the finished scholar, who, as their teacher, has instructed them in an efficient manner. The day wore away, parents being entirely satisfied with the progress of their sons and daughters, and the pupils I know were more than satisfied with the searching examination given them.

At night was the great occasion however, for the reading of compositions, declamations, and a few choice dialogues written by their teacher, the whole to be agreeably diversified with music.

It being known throughout the surrounding country, it was astonishing how soon such an immense crowd could collect. At early candlelight every available seat was tken in the Academy, which is a large brick building; and the aisles and doorways, windows, and every place, was thronged with human beings, looking like a sea of upturned faces from the stage. A large number surrounded the building, unable to get in. The large Academy Hall was beautifully illumined with brilliant lights hung amid festoons of flowers and green garlands; around the stage and columns, huge wreaths of cedar were twined, the work of the ladies of the village.

The exercises were opened with melodious strains from the "Clemmonsville String Band," the music being very good. Then the Salutatory Address, which was excellent was delivered by one of the students, H. J. Douthit;—music again;—then followed compositions and orations, interspersed with music and dialogues, all of which gave evidence of much care and preparation, cultivation of mind and good taste.

The "Old fashioned school" was presented as a dialogue between several students, and it was an old fashioned school *en verité*. The students were truly young commedians, in its performance. It was written by the Principal, and intended to present to the audience a picture of what the common schools were years ago, and to contrast it with the schools and academies of the present time, with all their advantages and improvements. There was an incident during the evening which elicited deep feeling and admiration; Mattie W. D....., the largest of the female students, a beautiful and blooming young lady of 15, read a composition: "Why do we love flowers?" At the close of the reading, she presented a beautifully arranged boquet of flowers to her teacher, who replied in a most eloquent and feeling manner, manifesting his high appreciation of the gift and composition; also reverting to her as an obedient and loved pupil. The reply of her teacher took the audience by surprise and was enthusiastically cheered.

I cannot adequately describe how well the exercises passed off, to the delight and satisfaction of the vast audience. Prof. Jones has won many laurels as a teacher, by this examination, which, added to his well-earned reputation and previously, enviable distinction, should secure him a still-larger patronage.

The valedictory was delivered by one of the students, Albert C Wharton, and was handsomely done; when Dr. J. E Douthit, who had been especially requested to deliver the address on the occasion, was introduced. He is a young man of fine attainments, has a regular collegiate education, and a graduate in Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania. His manner as a public speaker is graceful, dignified and commanding in appearance. He enchained the audience for some three quarters of an hour, with one of the most chaste and practical addresses that it has ever been my good fortune to hear. The whole of his address was clothed in beautiful language, and would have been creditable before many of our Colleges.

The speaker referred in a feeling manner to the great interest felt in the cause of education in North Carolina, and the great advantages resulting from it; with many forcible illustrations, showing a depth of thought and a cultivation of mind rarely attained by one of his age. He was heard attentively, and a good impression was made on the audience. He closed amid the cheers of the audience, and many beautiful boquets were thrown to him by the ladies. Thus closed one of the best examinations that I ever attended. ALEXIS.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
SALEM, N. C.

MILES FOY, *Proprietor.*

THIS conveniently arranged House is open for the accommodation of the public; and the proprietor hopes by close attention to business, with an eye to the wants and comfort of his customers, the attendance of faithful servants, a well supplied table, tidy rooms, and well provided stables, to merit and receive a goodly share of the patronage of the traveling public.

☞ STAGES and HACKS pass daily to and from High Point, and tri-weekly westward.

Give him a call, and satisfy yourselves.

May 4, 1860. 3–2m

Salem Male Academy,

THE Trustees of this Institution, having secured the services of thoroughly competent Instructors, can confidently recommend it as possessing every advantage for the education of boys, both in the elementary and higher branches,—ancient and modern languages,—and all the departments of a complete course, preparatory to entering college or business.

Board in private families can be obtained on reasonable terms. Pupils will be received at any time. For terms and other information apply to

Rev. F. R. HOLLAND,
at SALEM, N. C.

April 20, 1860 1–3m.

*** Tri-weekly Southern Guardian, copy 3 months and forward bill to this office.

...Agents wanted to procure subscribers for this paper.

☞ 500 additional subscribers WANTED.

FOR GOVERNOR:

JOHN POOL,

OF PASQUOTANK.

THE MAILS.

After having been deprived of Northern and Southern mail facilities for the space of a full week, to the great inconvenience of the business community, not only of this place, but of a large portion of the State, temporary arrangements have been made for the railroads to transport the mails, as usual, until the result of further negotiations, now pending, may be known.

We gave the reasons for the Railroads refusing to transport the mails, last week.

This is another *beautiful* illustration of the sagacity, wisdom and capacity of modern Democracy to administer the Government in its various branches. We have a Democratic President, Democratic Postmaster General, and Democratic Presidents and managers of these Railroads which refused to carry the mails.—It is a family affair.—Who else could be responsible?—But we are informed that certain *Loco Focos* (who never tell the truth, if a lie answers their purpose better, politically,) say that the Whigs are to blame for this.—That the P. M. General on account of the charge of extravagance made by the Whigs, has been influenced to *curtail* the pay of these Roads so low that they will not carry the mails!—What a miserable lying artifice, to shirk the responsiblily of facing an outraged, indignant people.

True, the Whigs are opposed to paying Army and Navy contractors four prices;—they are opposed to paying favorites *one hundred thousand dollars* for a lot of land which could be purchased for twenty thousand dollars; they are opposed to the application of large sums of money by Government officials to corrupt the ballot box and carry State elections; they are opposed to paying double prices for the public printing;—and they are opposed to the stealing of the people's money by the public officials. But the Whigs are in favor of a faithful and energetic administration of public affairs, and paying fair, (not extravagant) prices for carrying the mails. If the Postmaster General has refused to do this, he is unfit for the station he occupies.—The Government should be liberal towards this meritorious arm of the public service. But who knows?—It may be that it was necessary for these Government officials to "husband the resources" of the Post Office Department, for *selfish* motives; or it may be that they are saving it to use in carrying the next Presidential election for the Democracy!

We believe that the leaders of the modern Democratic party have latterly shown themselves hostile to the Post Office and mail accommodations. For, during last summer, we showed that Mr. Scales, the Democratic standard bearer in this Congressional District, while in Congress, voted to raise the postage on letters from *three* to *five* cents, which would have imposed an additional burthen of several millions of dollars upon the people; and the last Democratic Congress totally failed to make provisions for carrying the mails the present year, and threw that responsibility on the present Congress; while at the same time, public officials were bleeding the Government at every pore to the amount of millions of dollars.—This toleration of extravagance and corruption in Government officials, and cheating the poor laborer out of his earnings, we admit, the Whigs are opposed to.

But if it should appear that Mr. Fisher, and the other Presidents of the Railroads, have refused to carry the mails, at *fair prices*, then we have the exhibition of another Democratic trick, to extort from the Government money by cutting off the mail facilities, and for the punishment of which no penalty could be too severe. And we warn them now that they will be *marked* by an indignant and injured people.

This is a Democratic family affair. Terrible blame rests among them, and an awful reckoning awaits the guilty party.

It will be remembered that last summer, under very *peculiar* circumstances, the Lexington and Salem Mail route was discontinued, thus delaying our Southern mail some five or six hours. Recently arrangements have been made to restore our Southern mail facilities, at an additional cost to the Department of about $500 per contract for transporting the Southern mail from High Point instead of from Lexington, the distance from High Point to Salem being some three miles shorter than from Lexington!!!

Upon the subject of the stoppage of the mails the Raleigh Register says:

This was no case of *surprise* upon the Post-office Department. Two months ago it knew that the Railroad Companies had refused to accede to its illiberal and unjust terms, and that the mails would stop unless it provided some other mode of transporting them; and not a step did it take until two days after the mails

...two and
...animals. Besides
...ling bears, embracing ten
...ubs, there are two California lions,
...do. tigers, two do. cougars, two lynx, seven coyotes, one white wolf, one ant eater, one sea lion, one sea leopard, two silver gray foxes, one full grown Buffalo, two elks, two wild mountain goats, seventeen snakes, two large California condors, two do. vultures, five California moonfaced owls, three double eared do., two Australian ostriches, (7 feet high,) two white pelicans, two gray do., two large golden eagles, (very rare and beautiful,) two black Lower California eagles, two California American bald eagles, a great variety of other birds and animals. It is understood that Mr. P. T. Barnum has purchased an undivided half of this novel exhibition at a large figure, and after a short stay in New York they will visit other cities, and also be exhibited through the country.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

BEAR FIGHT IN A MENAGERIE.—A frightful conflict occurred on Tuesday in the "Old Adams" menagerie at New York. J. C. Adams, known as "Old Adams," the California hunter, bear catcher and tamer, had a fight with one of his bears and was seriously injured. His menagerie has recently been open to the public, and consists mainly of California animals, which were captured and trained by him during a hunting expedition of four years. There is a large ring in the centre of the tent formed by a railing, and in this ring, among other animals, are a large number of bears, which Adams has trained to perform various amusing tricks, such as going up a tree and sitting in a chair, turning somersaults, &c. Some of them seem not to have forgotten wholly their old habits, and are exceedingly cross. One of them, an immense grizzly bear, three years of age, is called Colonel Fremont, and as Mr. Adams was exhibiting on Tuesday afternoon, he struck this bear with his whip at a moment when he was peculiarly savage, whereupon his bear-ship resented the affront and seized Adams by the arm, greatly to the terror of the female spectators, many of whom ran off screaming. The bears are all chained, of course, but unfortunately Colonel Fremont had sufficient room to get a good hold of Mr. Adams left arm, and inflicted a serious wound. A regular bear fight followed, and Mr. Adams succeeded in extricating himself, and the bear was put into a harness and further chained, so that he will be unable to inflict any further injury upon anybody. The fight lasted some time, and was truly frightful, the bear growling or roaring in a terrific style. The injury to Mr. Adams' arm would not be so serious were it not for the remarkable fact that the upper portion of his skull was torn off by a fierce Rocky Mountain grizzly bear about five years ago, from which he has suffered much pain constantly, which the wound upon the arm naturally increases. He is, however, a man of extraordinary nerve, and, in spite of the severe injuries from which he is suffering, continues his exhibition.—*Post.*

TRIAL OF DANIEL WORTH.

The trial of Daniel Worth for circulating Helper's "Impending Crisis," in Guilford county, came off on Friday last, at Greensborough before his honor Judge Bailey. The trial took about the same course as the former one in Randolph. Twelve witnesses were sworn for the State, but only two were examined. The defence offered no testimony Solicitor Settle, assisted by Messrs. McLean and Scott, conducted the prosecution, and the prisoner was defended by Messrs. Morehead and Gorrell.

Worth was found guilty of the crime charged, and sentenced to twelve months imprisonment, from which, as in Randolph, an appeal was taken to the Supreme court. We learn that on Saturday Worth gave bail for his appearance and also for the cost of the prosecution, and was taken back to Randolph, where it is thought he will give bail also.—*Reporter.*

We will mention, in relation to the trial, however, that of the twelve jurymen by whom the verdict was rendered, three were slaveholders and nine were non-slaveholders. The jury at Ashboro' compromised about the same proportion. The bail of $3000, required by the magistrates at the time Worth was arrested, was reduced to $1000, which, together with the bond of $400 for costs, required to obtain the appeal, was taken by responsible securities.—We further understood that the bail was reduced to $1000 on each indictment in Randolph county, and that proper securities could be had for these also. Hence we presume Worth is now at large, and it is the general opinion that he will soon make his escape North, to be forever a fugitive from justice from his native State.—*Times.*

"SAUCE FOR THE GOOSE," &c.—The Raleigh Standard is publishing the obligations said to have been entered into by Mr. Pool when he joined the "Know Nothings." One of these is to support *only* those belonging to that order for office. And this the Standard says in an obligation that binds him "for life." If so, does it not equally bind all those other "Know Nothings," who are speaking against Mr. Pool and intend to vote against him, to support Mr. Pool instead of Gov. Ellis? If *they* are violating their oaths, let the Standard rebuke them, and wait till Mr. Pool violates his before it denounces him.—*Fay. Obs.*

Forsyth Agricultural Society.

I have been requested to announce that there will be a public meeting at the TOWN HALL, in Salem, at 1 o'clock, p. m. on Saturday the 12th of May, 1860, for the purpose of reviving this Society, and providing to hold a COUNTY FAIR the ensuing fall.

The officers were, A. H. SHEPPARD, President; JOHN ALSPAUGH and PHILIP BARROW, Vice Presidents; C. L. BANNER, Treasurer.

D. H. STARBUCK, Secretary.

May 1st, 1860.

For Country Merchants.

THE attention of Country Merchants and others is especially directed to my assortment of

Cap, Letter, Note, & Printing Paper,

Also **Envelopes** of all sizes, prices and colors, together with **Blank, School and Memorandum Books, Slates, Lead Pencils, Steel Pens, Writing Inks, Fluids, &c., &c.**

I buy the above goods direct of the Manufacturer, and can sell at much lower prices than such goods can be sold when bought through Commission or Jobbing Houses.

O. A. KEEHLN.

May 4th, 1860. 3–tf

had stopped, when the Postmaster of this city received a telegraphic despatch from the Department, instructing him to advertise for proposals to carry the mails *tri weekly*, either on *horse back*, or in *coaches*, from Goldsboro' to Raleigh, from Weldon to Raleigh, and from Raleigh to Hillsboro.' This last act of the Department we denounce as an addition of insult to injury. If the demands of the Railroad Companies were unusual and exhorbitant, the Department would be justified in its course; but so far from having any such plea to offer for its grossly insulting and tyrannical conduct, it has paid and is paying for carrying *one* mail a day more per mile than our Railroad Companies ask for carrying two mails a day. Our Railroad Companies ask $150 per mile for carrying two mails a day, while for carrying one mail a day, the Railroad from Savannah to Macon gets $175 00

From Milen to Augusta	175 00
" Macon to Columbus	175 00
" Atlanta to Chattanooga	162 50
" Petersburg to Lynchburg	157 80

Now, in view of these facts, what earthly plea or excuse can the Department put forth for its conduct to the people of this State in stopping entirely, in the first place, all the mails, and in the second, in offering them a miserable, inefficient and degrading mail service?

It must be remembered, in connection with this subject, that while this economical (!!) Department is chaffering with our Railroads over a few dollars, and threatening ruin and distress to our people, it is paying for carrying the mail from New York and New Orleans to San Francisco, semi-monthly, $738,250
And receives from that route only 299,972
For carrying the mail from St. Louis to San Francisco it pays, 600,000
And receives from the route 27,000
For carrying the mail from Kansas, Mo., to Stockton, Cal., monthly, it pays, 79,000
And receives from the route 1,000

The gross annual disbursements for six routes in operation between the Atlantic States and California are $2,184,697, and the receipts from them but $339,747, showing a loss to the department of $1,844,949!

The very economical (!!) Postoffice Department which is now about to deprive a whole people of mail facilities rather than pay a just compensation for mail service, but a short time since paid for the printing of Postoffice Blanks upwards of SIXTEEN HUNDRED PER CENT. MORE THAN THE SAME WORK IS NOW DONE FOR.—And yet it dares to prate of economy!

☞ It will be seen from sketch of proceedings of the Charleston Convention, that that body adjourned without making a nomination, to meet in Baltimore, on the 18th of June. The Seceders called a Southern Convention to be held in Richmond, on the same day.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE for June is already before us. This Magazine ranks among the best Ladie's Magazines in the country, and is the lowest in price.

☞ See new advertisements. Messrs. Boner & Crist have for sale unadulterated domestic wines. See important Land sale.

Also sale of the Orchard known as "Staub's Nursery." These premises are well known, and the orchard contains the choicest lot of fruit trees to be found in this section of country, and only some half a mile distant from town.

If you are in need of anything in the Book and Stationery line, call at the Salem Book Store.

THE CANVASS.—The work goes bravely on. The revised Convention speech of Gov. Ellis, although scattered broad cast over the State, seems to have no effect.

John Pool, our standard bearer, is winning fresh laurels every day. At the recent discussion in Goldsborough, the "Independent" a neutral paper says, of Mr. Pool:

"He was repeatedly applauded and on several occasions, we thought, very much to the surprise of his distinguished opponent. Whether it was because his views in relation to taxation were more acceptable than those of Gov. Ellis we will not undertake to say. It was a little remarkable, however, to see an almost exclusively Democratic audience applauding so frequently an Opposition candidate. We are inclined to think that some changes were made in favor of the proposed system of taxation, but doubt whether party ties will be strong enough to prevent any considerable difference in the vote heretofore given in this county."

The Murfreesborough Citizen, a Democratic paper, says: Gov. Ellis did compare the West to "a horse leach, crying give! give!!" &c, There are two papers printed at Murfreesborough, a Democratic and a Whig paper, and both agree in their accounts of the discussion there.

MUNICIPAL.

COMMISSIONER'S HALL,
May 3, 1860.

Board met at call of the Mayor. All members present. Minutes read and adopted. The bill forg as lamps and expense of putting up the same, and account for gas consumed, were handed in. Ordered that during the summer season, the lamps be lit every dark Sunday evening, and such other evenings as the Mayor shall think proper. Mr. M. Foy obtained permission to extend the portico in front of his building, to connect with his door steps. Board adjourned.

May 8th,

Board met, Mayor presiding; present Commissioners Mickey, Brietz, Swink and Blum. Minutes read and adopted. Moved that a warrant be made out to E. A. Vogler & Co., for a lot of hose, amounting to $44 00; also one to Street Commissioner for $50 00. A bill for printing from L. V. Blum, for $6 75 was ordered to be paid. Moved that all shade trees on the streets be trimmed high enough so as not to interfere with the light of the lamps, if it can be done without injury to the trees. Board adjourned.

☞ No material change in the markets.

For the Press.

POLITICAL.

The last Sentinel makes a very pitiful face at the sad calamity which befel the Charleston Democratic Convention.—So overwhelmed was the Sentinel man by the destruction of the Democratic party, and the consequent *total* disruption of all party affinities, emoluments, &c., that he fell into a brown study,—into a state of deep reflection,—and hunted up from the vast deep certain vague figures of speech, decked out with still more vague foreshadowings of the awful state of affairs that would follow the breaking up of the Democratic party. It is very evident that the writer had neither compass nor rudder to steer his vessel.—And very unfortunate was he when he conceived the very rediculous idea "that the Democratic party constituted this American Republic"!!—Equally absurd is the idea "that the breaking up of the Democratic party would be a calamity to the world!!!" It is absurd to say that six and six make ten; and equally absurd is it to say that, if the Democratic party be dissolved, this Union is dissolved also!

Thanks to the stability of our Government, our glorious Union has survived this shock; the ship of State rides securely, and not a single wave has obstructed her progress. But where is Democracy?—Where is the National, Union-loving, Country-saving Democracy?—Adjourned *sine die!*

We look upon the breaking up of the Democratic Convention, as the legitimate fruit of Democratic deception.—The Cincinnati platform, it is now acknowledged was a *cheat* upon the South. And how can Democratic politicians now appeal to the people in behalf of Democratic principles, after Southern members of the Charleston Convention boldly upraided Northern Democrats, (members of the same convention,) with being worse in principle than the Black Republicans!!—Northern Delegates told the Convention that the doctrine of squatter sovereignty (which is so offensive to Southern Democrats,) had been adopted in the Cincinnati platform,—that upon that special plank in the platform Northern Democratic politicians had canvassed the country,—and that all Democratic victories had been solely effected by the agency of said doctrine!!

This was a candid avowal of the charge which the Southern Opposition so constantly made against the Cincinnati Platform; and this avowal made by Democrats, was the cause of the rupture.

And what will be the effect of the rupture? Will the Southern wing of the party now fully endorse the principles of the extreme Southern Secession party?—Will the Northern wing attach itself to the extreme North ern Abolitionists. These are questions of vital importance to our country.—Either wing detached, is harmless; but attached to either of the sectional parties, might give serious trouble to the country.

Rumor has it that the Convention adjourned to meet in Baltimore on the 18th of June next.—What is the meaning of this movement? Will the South, after acknowledging the cheat, go back and affiliate with men who have wilfully and designedly cheated them? Will the South go with men who are proclaimed to be worse than Black Republicans? Why not attach herself to the conservative party, which pledges a steady determination to sustain the *Constitution and the Union?*—Is not this pledge sufficient for the South?—It entirely discards all sectional issues, and looks steadfastly to the Constitution as the only test whereby all questions arising under this Constitution, may be disposed of.

Rally, then! O rally! all ye conservative men of our entire country, to the support of that party, on whose banner is inscribed

"OUR UNION, ONE AND INSEPERABLE."

FORSYTH.

For the Press.

OBITUARY.

The *National* Democratic party breathed its last in Charleston, South Carolina, May 3. The disease which proved so fatal was of a *sectional* nature. Its insidious attacks at last overpowered the already paralized *body politic;* and, after a short, but strong resistance, it quietly succumbed,—and thus ended the life of the *National* Democracy!—May it rest in peace!—Let not remorse disturb its quiet slumbers!—Let the Standard and its satelite, the Sentinel, go into mourning, and in sack cloth and ashes do penance for the many political sins entailed on this people.

CONGRESS.

Nothing of interest occurred in the House on Monday or Tuesday. A telegraphic despatch in the Petersburg Express says that "The House Committee on Territories have reported no less than five bills for the creation of new territorial governments, and all of them with anti-slavery provisos. They are as follows: Arizona, Chippewa, Dakotah, Nevada and Idaho, or Pike's Peak. These are to be carved out of New Mexico, Kansas, Nebraska, Dakotah and Utah."

The House tariff bill has been up in Committee of the whole, and a new lot of old speeches on the sectional dispute has been provided for the Globe. Both Houses adjourned on Friday to Monday.

BALTIMORE CONVENTION.—On Wednesday last, the Convention of the National Union party met in Baltimore; at the same time and place, the National Executive Committee also met, with a view of co-operating with the Convention in their deliberations.

Scuppernong & Flower's WINE.

A Pure article, made by Stanley, Smith & Co., Whiteville N. C. [J. B. Stanley, A. Smith, and A. J. Butner.]

We can guaranty these to be unadulterated Wines, &c.

A fresh supply received and for sale at
BONER & CRIST'S.
May 11, 1860. 4-tf.

PICTURES

ALL sizes—all colors—all prices,—with or without frames, at the BOOKSTORE.

The Great Prize Fight.

"Malkoff," the well-known correspondent of the New York Times, in a graphic description of the recent great pugilistic event, writes:

The end of the fight is not correctly reported in London, and perhaps will not be. I had been told by Englishmen before the fight that there was too much money bet at odds in favor of Sayers for Heenan to be permitted to gain the contest. English gamblers are just as desperate as any other gamblers, and in the condition of speculation in which Heenan went to the field, a fair showing was hardly to be expected. The men appointed to take care of the ring and see a fair fight, were men who bet largely on Sayers, and the whole two thousand Englishmen present were yelling furiously for Sayers, an old fighter, while chaffing Heenan, a young and inexperienced one.

While nothing could be more admirable than the department and skill of Tom Sayers, from the beginning to the end of the fight, I pretend to say that Heenan showed himself to be the superior man, as well in endurance as in strength of blow and skill. He was never knocked down once, while he sent Sayers to the grass fairly about twenty times. In all the clenched falls which took place, Heenan fell under but once. Heenan came to the scratch every time first, and he did all the attacking, preserving a constant smile, and showing not only good humor, but a sort of honest love of the game.—The Englishmen all say that they never saw "so grit a man" for his age, in all their lives.

The fight had lasted about two hours, and had been thus far conducted fairly on both sides. There was not the slightest show of a "foul" during all this time on either side, and both men were yet firm on their pegs and capable of fighting half as long again. Heenan had the most marks, because he was young, his flesh soft, and whenever Sayers touched his noddle it swelled out like a puff ball. But of the two Heenan had yet much the most fight in him. One of his eyes was shut, and all Sayers' hope was to shut the other. Everybody saw that it was his only chance, and all his fire was directed at Heenan's remaining eye. Heenan being afraid of this game, determined to throw all his force into a few concluding rounds which should finish Sayers.

Heenan now went at Sayers most terribly, and succeeded in getting his head into chancery. In this position he held him hard against the stake, within 3 feet of where he stood and here the fight would have been ended if the English had not rushed in and broken up the ring.—Sayers was black in the face; and by the time Heenan would have finished the round, if let alone, Sayers could not have come to time.—The English say that Heenan was killing him in that position, and that they were right in interfering; but the fact is that Heenan was only trying to throw him, and in doing this his giant arm was stopping the circulation in Sayers' jugulars. He would have got him down before he was totally suffocated, and the fight would have terminated by Sayers not coming to time.

After this there were three more rounds fought in all of which Heenan had the advantage.

The special reporter of the N. Y. Clipper thus describes the closing scene:

Round 39.—Heenan came up fiercely and as soon as Tom put in an appearance, dashed out his left at him, but without effect. Sayers ducking and getting away. The Boy, now intending to make hay while the sun shone, commenced a foot race after Tom, whom he caught near the ropes with a terrific right-hander on the ribs. Heenan then closed with him, getting his head in chancery again, but this time more effectively than the last. The Boy, who was now near the ropes, with his left arm around the champion's neck, and having him helpless on his hip, reached out with his right and caught hold of the ropes, for a few minutes squeezing his antagonist until his face was black.

[Cries of "cut the ropes—cut the ropes." Jack Hamilton, or Sheppard, or Maguire, or whatever one might choose to call him but an honest man, now broke through the crowd towards Heenan, with a life-preserver, or billy, in his hand, but the quick and determined eye of Jim Hughes, backed up by an injunction, met him, and the coward tried hard to conceal the weapon behind his back, affecting to explain he meant no harm. Sayers, from the terrible hug of Heenan, was frothing at the mouth. The Boy still had hold of the ropes with his right and no inclination to let go.—At this juncture one of the ring keepers, whose name we could not learn, but who should be christened "Hell hound," caught Heenan by the leg, with the intention of tripping him, but he did not succeed. Shortly after this, the ropes were cut, when both men fell heavily to the ground.—The rioters had now got into Sayer's corner of the ring.]

Three more rounds were alike disastrous to Sayers, who at the close of the 42 and last was lifted up and dashed to the earth as if he had been a child. He was finally assisted from the ring by his seconds. Heenan, who was dreadfully excited called to him to come back to the scratch. The Boy then jumped nimbly over the ropes, and after walking a few steps commenced a run towards the railroad track, 600 yards distance, crossing two fences on his way, and leaving many of his friends behind. And thus ended the great fight for the championship of England, establishing that the expression of British "Fair play, and may the best man win," is a humbug. After the fight was over Mr. McCabe went to John Morrissey and offered to match Heenan against him, to fight in 3 or 4 months, for $5,000 or $10,000 a side, but the latter took no notice of it. Another American, at the railway station, offered to double the stake, should Heenan and Sayers fight again, or would match him against any man in the world for $10,000, but no one answered to it.

George Wilkes writes to the London Times, denying that the Referee stopped the fight at the request of Heenan or his friends, and asserting that Heenan won the battle. He declares that Heenan is ready to renew the fight at an hour's notice, and that he will accept of no other trophy but the Belt which he came to win, and which he believes he can win again, and that he will not leave England until he brings the late contest to a new and due conclusion.

No decision has yet been announced relative to the recent prize fight. The Referees still withhold their decision.

Horrible Casuality!—Twenty-nine Lives Lost.—Twenty-nine girls and boys, composing a pic nic fishing party, were drowned in Boykin's mill pond, 9 miles from Camden, S. C., on Saturday. The flat-boat on which they embarked was sunk in the middle of the pond. The water was drawn off, and 19 bodies recovered.

Fruit! Fruit!! Fruit!!!

THE undersigned offers for sale, until the 1st of June next, his Orchard, formerly known as "STAUB'S NURSERY." It covers a tract of 8¾ acres, and contains 475 Peach, 209 Apple, 67 Cherry, 79 Plum, 98 Pear, 8 Almond, 9 Quince, and 17 Apricot trees, besides a half acre Strawberry Patch.

The Fruit is of the choicest kinds, and the yield this season will be very heavy.

Persons desiring to purchase will be shown the premises by calling on the undersigned.

O. A. KEEHLN.
Salem, N. C., May 11, 1860. [4-3t

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed to me by Isaac W. Brown, I will sell at public auction, on Friday and Saturday the 1st and 2d days of June next,

Two Valuable Tracts of Land,

lying in Forsyth County, on the Middle Fork of Muddy Creek. One of said tracts, contains 148 acres; and the other about 78 acres, more or less; and both of said tracts are well improved and have valuable Meadows, and a large amount of timber thereon; also Orchards of choice fruit.

Also two Stills and Tubs; one set of Blacksmith Tools; two Yoke of Oxen; a number of Cattle and Sheep; one two-horse Carriage; a one horse Wagon; two two-horse Wagons; and a lot of Wagon Gears; and many other articles too tedious to mention.

Said sale will commence at the place where said Brown now lives.

Persons desiring to view said lands will call on said Brown, who will be pleased to show them.—Said sale will be made on a credit.—Further terms will be made known on the day of sale.

GEORGE W. TAYLOR, Trustee.
May 11, 1860. 4-ts.

W. F. SHULTZ,
Cabinet Maker and Undertaker,
SALEM, N. C.

I would inform my numerous friends and patrons, that I still continue to keep on hand, or make up to order, all kinds of **FURNITURE, both plain and fancy,** and that I give particular attention to making up all kinds of WORK, WITH FANCY EMBROIDERED COVERS, such as

Rocking Chairs, Ottomans, Footstools, Piano Stools, Work Boxes, &c.,

in a style which I will guarantee to give satisfaction to all who will favor me with a call.

I would also inform the citizens of this and the adjoining counties, that I have on hand now, and shall continue to keep on hand constantly hereafter, a varied stock of

Ready Made Coffins,

of all sizes and qualities, made of the best Walnut, Cherry and Poplar Wood our country affords, and as well if not better finished, and at as low prices as to be had anywhere in this section of country.

Persons from a distance may rely upon getting a well finished article of any size at any time without unnecessary delay.

Salem, April 20th, 1860. 1-6m.

P. A. WILSON & CO'S
Clothing Emporium!

Opposite South West Corner of the Court House Square.

THE Proprietors of this establishment take occasion to announce to the public that their splendid supply for

Spring and Summer, 1860,

is now in, and that they are prepared to accomodate their friends and customers in a most complete and satisfactory style. We have on hand every article that is necessary for a gentleman's outfit, consisting of the latest styles of **Coats, Vests, Pants, Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Gloves, &c.,** made in the very best manner, and offered at the most reasonable prices. In fact we offer the most favorable inducements to cash buyers, or prompt time customers, and an examination of our stock is all that is necessary to prove it. Call and see.

☞ We have an elegant assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Vestings, &c., &c., from which we are prepared to make to measure any garment desired, in the neatest and best style.

☞ A lot of Fries' celebrated Salem Jeans constantly on hand.

We tender our thanks for the patronage heretofore bestowed and would be pleased to increase our sales.

PRODUCE of all kinds taken in exchange for Work or Goods, at the highest market prices.

☞ Interest will be charged on all accounts standing longer than six months.

P. A. WILSON, & CO.
Winston, April 20, 1860. 1-tf

Em'l Reich's Shoes,
AT THE BOOK STORE

THE subscriber has deposited a choice lot of **LADIE'S SHOES,** of his own manufacture, at the **Salem Book Store,** where his friends and the public can be accommodated.

E. REICH.
March 16, 9860. 48-tf.

100,000 Pounds RAGS WANTED!

Hunt up your Rags!
Bring your Rags!!
Send your Rags!!!

For Rags we Must Have!

THE highest prices will be given, in Goods, Sheetings, Wrapping-Paper, or the Cash, as may be desired.

H. K. THOMAS.
Winston, N. C., March 23, 1860. 49-tf

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

I have received from the Clerk of the County Court of Forsyth County, the list of taxables for the year 1859, and hold them ready for inspection.

I also request all persons to inform me of any taxables which may not be listed.

April 2, 1860. WM. FLYNT, Sheriff.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
Pfohl Brothers

TAKE this method of informing the public that they have received their

Spring and Summer Goods,

embracing a LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT, to which they would beg leave to call the attention of all persons in need of any articles in their line, feeling assured that they have put their goods at prices which cannot fail to prove satisfactory.

April 27, 1860 2-3m.

Writing Desks at the Bookstore.

PORT FOLIOS

IN GREAT VARIETY at the BOOKSTORE.

Salem Drug Store.

LOOK OUT
FOR THE
GOLDEN MORTAR!

THE subscriber having removed into his splendid new store room, would respectfully invite the public to give him a call.

His stock consists of all kinds of MEDICINES commonly used in this part of the country, besides a fine assortment of PERFUMERY. Hair Brushes, Hat Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Paint Brushes, White-wash Brushes, &c. Alspice, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Paints and Varnishes, and many other articles, which can be bought cheap for cash at the Salem Drug Store.

A. T. ZEVELY.
March, 1860. 50 tf

I WOULD hereby most respectfully invite all my old friends, and every body else, that want good Shoes and Boots to come and see me at the OLD POTTERY, opposite the Messrs. Pfohl's New Store, Main Street, Salem, where I now have and expect constantly to keep an assortment of Homemade and Eastern BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold on accommodating terms.

I have now on hand a fine lot of homemade Lady's Shoes, also homemade Boots and Shoes.

Gentlemen's fine Boots and Shoes made to order.

CHAS. BRIETZ.
Salem, Feb. 24, 1860.

Ho! for a Good Fortune.

GRAND SCHEME FOR MAY, 1860.

Georgia State Lottery,

M'KINNEY & CO., Managers.

Authorized by Special Act of Legislature.

25,828 Prizes.

More than one Prize to every 2 Tickets

CAPITAL PRIZE
$60,000.

Whole Tickets $10. Halves $5, Quarters $2 50.

To be Drawn each Saturday in
1860.
In the City of Savannah, Ga.

Class 70	**to be Drawn**		**MAY 5, 1860.**	
Class 71	**do**		**do 12, 1860.**	
Class 72	**do**		**do 19, 1860.**	
Class 73	**do**		**do 26, 1860.**	

Magnificent Scheme.

1 Prize of	$60,000	$60 000	5 Prizes of	1 000 are	5 000
1 Prize of	20 000	20 000	10 "	500 are	5 000
1 "	10 000	10 000	2 "	400 are	800
1 "	5 000	5,000	2 "	300 are	600
1 "	4,000	4,000	2 "	200 are	400
1 "	3 000	3,000	50 "	150 are	7,500
1 "	2,000	2000	100 "	100 are	10,000
1 "	1 500	1,500	100 "	95 are	9 500
1 "	1 100	1,100	100 "	85 are	8,500

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

25,448 ..... Amounting to $212,150

25,828 prizes amt'g to $366,040
WILL BE DRAWN THIS MONTH.

CERTIFICATES OF PACKAGES will be sold at the following rates, which is the risk:

Certificate of packages of ten whole tickets				$60
"	"	"	half tickets	30
"	"	"	quarter "	15
"	"	"	eighth "	7 50

LOOK AT THIS!

A SPLENDID DRAWING ON THE

THREE NUMBER PLAN!!

Which takes place every Wednesday & Saturday

1 Capital Prize of		$23,000
1 Prize of		4,500
1 Prize of		4,000
1 Prize of		3,000
1 Prize of		2,171 20
10 Prizes of	$700 are	7,000
40 Prizes of	175 are	7,000
50 Prizes of	125 are	6,250
259 Prizes of	80 are	20,720
64 Prizes of	50 are	3,200
64 Prizes of	30 are	1,920
64 Prizes of	20 are	1,280
5,632 Prizes of	10 are	56,320
28,224 Prizes of	5 are	141,120
34,412 Prizes amounting to		$281,481 20

WHOLE TICKETS $5.

Shares in proportion.

In ordering tickets or certificates, enclose you money to our address for tickets ordered, on receipt of which they will be forwarded by first mail. Purchasers can have tickets ending in any figure they may designate.

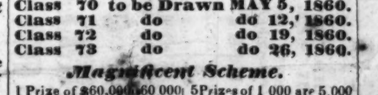
The list of drawn numbers and prizes will be sent to purchasers immediately after the drawing.

All communications strictly confidential.

Orders for tickets or certificates, by mail or express, to be directed to

McKINNEY & CO.
SAVANNAH GA.

FOR SALE.



A valuable Tract of Land of about 260 acres, 2 miles East of Salem, extending from Middle Fork of Muddy creek to the Plank Road in the village of Waughtown. About 80 acres are under cultivation, consisting of fresh upland and very productive meadow and bottom. The balance is strong, heavily timbered upland and bottom.

The improvements in the Village are a large two story

BRICK DWELLING,

a convenient two story framed STORE HOUSE, with a good DWELLING attached, and all the necessary out-buildings, Smoke-houses, Barn, Granary, &c., making altogether the most valuable and convenient property of its kind within 10 miles of Salem.

Apply to the subscriber.—Terms accomodating.

DAVID BLUM.
April 6, 1860.—tf.

BIBLES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT at the BOOKSTORE.

ALBUMS.

A LARGE and Splendid assortment, at the SALEM BOOKSTORE.

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S
Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this everywhere prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only Scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as ERUPTIVE and SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE, or ERYSIPELAS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLOTCHES, BLAINS and BOILS, TUMORS, TETTER and SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, SYPHILITIC and MERCURIAL DISEASES, DROPSY, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, and, indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITIATED OR IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "*impurity of the blood*" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

AYER'S
Ague Cure,

FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF

Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague, Remitent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache, or Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fevers, indeed for the whole class of diseases originating in biliary derangement, caused by the Malaria of Miasmatic Countries.

We are enabled here to offer the community a remedy which, while it cures the above complaints with certainty, is still perfectly harmless in any quantity. Such a remedy is invaluable in districts where these afflicting disorders prevail. This "CURE" expels the miasmatic poison of FEVER AND AGUE from the system, and prevents the development of the disease, if taken on the first approach of its premonitory symptoms. It is not only the best remedy ever yet discovered for this class of complaints, but also the cheapest. The large quantity we supply for a dollar brings it within the reach of every body; and in bilious districts, where FEVER AND AGUE prevails, every body should have it and use it freely both for cure and protection. A great superiority of this remedy over any other ever discovered for the speedy and certain cure of Intermittents is that it contains no Quinine or mineral, consequently it produces no quinism or other injurious effects whatever upon the constitution. Those cured by it are left as healthy as if they had never had the disease.

Fever and Ague is not alone the consequence of the miasmatic poison. A great variety of disorders arise from its irritation, among which are *Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affection of the Spleen, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis* and *Derangement of the Stomach*, all of which, when originating in this cause, put on the *intermittent type*, or become periodical. This "CURE" expels the poison from the blood, and consequently cures them all alike. It is an invaluable protection to immigrants and persons travelling or temporarily residing in the malarious districts. If taken occasionally or daily while exposed to the infection, that will be excreted from the system, and cannot accumulate in sufficient quantity to ripen into disease. Hence it is even more valuable for protection than cure, and few will ever suffer from Intermittents if they avail themselves of the protection this remedy affords.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Boner & Crist, Salem; R. Gray, Winston; W P. Healy, Kernersville; J. W. Thomas & Son, Thomasville, and by all merchants.

At wholesale by Purcell, Ladd & Co., Richmond; N. F. Rives & Co., Petersburg; M. A. & C. A. Santos, Norfolk.

WINSTON MALE ACADEMY.

THE undersigned having resigned his position as principal teacher in the Salem Male School, has on the 9th of the present month, in the town of Winston, near the dividing line between Winston and Salem, opened a Male School, to be called the Winston Male Academy. A number, not exceeding thirty pupils, will be received each session.

This school is an individual enterprize. Every facility for imparting knowledge will be afforded; and with an experience of several years in teaching, the proprietor entertains no doubt of his ability to give general satisfaction.

TERMS.

Beginners in the English course, per session of five months,	$5 00
Those farther advanced will be charged	10 00
Board per month,	6 00—8 00

The higher branches will be taught, if desired.

Any person desiring information as to his competency as a teacher, is respectfully referred to F. Fries, E. Belo, T. C. Pfohl, R. L. Patterson, C. F. Sussdorff, E. A. Vogler, A. J. Stafford, L. Belo and Rev. G. F. Bahnson, late Principal of Salem Male School, all of whom have been his patrons for upwards of four years.

J. W. ATWOOD.
Winston, Jan. 13, 1860. 39-1y

TOWN TAXES.

THE town taxes are due and collectable from and after the 1st of May.

For the convenience of all parties, the Collecting Officer will attend at the Commissioner's Hall on the afternoon of Saturday the 12th and 19th of May, to receive the taxes of citizens.

Any Taxes not paid during the month will be liable to be collected as other public Taxes.

By order of the Board of Commissioners.

A. T. ZEVELY, Mayor.
Salem, April 27, 1860.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of "Hall & Hall" was, on the 9th of April dissolved by mutual consent. The books of the firm are in the hands of W. H. Hall, who is authorized to settle the business of the late firm; and all persons indebted to said firm, are requested to make payment to him within one month's time.

W. H. HALL.
April 20, 1860. 1 J. O. HALL.

I will carry on the same business at the old stand, and invite my friends, customers and the public in general, to give me a call.

April 20, 1860. J. O. HALL.

POETRY.

"Over the Left."

O, trust not your fate to a woman,
One whose eyes are as black as her hair;
For I tell you, man, sure as you're human,
You are building your hope in the air!
You ne'er, I aver, can believe her,
'Till your mind of its wit is bereft;
She'll take all the gifts that you give her,
And love you, man—over the left!

O, trust not your fate to a beauty,
And avoid for your life a brunette;
You ne'er can attend to your duty,
If on such your fond bosom be set!
She'll lead you about by the nose, sir,
Till your face of that organ's bereft;
Then suddenly pack up her clothes, sir,
And grieve for you—over the left!

O, trust not your fate to a dame, sir,
One whose cheeks are embrowned in the sun;
I've seen many ducks that were lame, sir,
But a lamer than they you'll be one!
You may glide on the stream of her gladness,
Till your heart of its sorrows bereft;
When you sink in the dark pool of madness,
She'll help you out—over the left.

O, trust not your fate to the one, sir,
Who may run in the cards as a spade;
Far better your life had been done, sir,
Ere you met with this widow or maid!
If to such your affections are given,
Of all future hope you're bereft;
She will give you a glimpse of high heaven,
To taste its bliss—over the left.

HUMOROUS.

A MODEL WOMAN.

"Did you not say, Ellen, that Mr. B., is poor?" "Yes, he has only his profession." "Will your uncle favor his suit?" "No; and I can expect nothing from him." "Then Ellen, you will have to resign fashionable society." "No matter—I shall see more of Fred." "You must give up expensive dress" "Oh, Fred admires simplicity." "You cannot keep a carriage." "But we can have delightful walks." "You must take a small house, and furnish it plainly." "Yes, for elegant furniture would be out of place in a cottage." "You will have to cover your floors with thin, cheap carpets." "Then I shall hear his steps the sooner!"

SPLENDID DRESS.—From an English paper's correspondence we learn that, in Calcutta, at the Governor-General's ball, a beauty appeared who was not "put out," though apparently on fire. In countless deminutive bags of gauze she had imprisoned fire flies, and these, tacked on to her dress, far outshone the diamonds of the Oriental ladies. As she walked in the more dimly-lighted alleys of the garden and grounds she was indeed a most brilliant belle!

A certain linen draper waited upon a lady for the amount of an article purchased at his shop. She endeavored to remind him that she had paid when he had called some time ago. He declared he had no remembrance of the circumstance, on which she produced his receipt. He then asked pardon, and said "I am sorry I did not recollect." To which the lady replied, "I sincerely believe you are sorry you did not re-collect."

An old woman, who was in the habit of declaring, after the occurrence of any unusual event, that she had predicted it, was one day very cleverly "sold" by her worthy spouse, who, like many another, we wot of, had got tired of hearing her eternal "I told you so."

Rushing into the house breathless with excitement, he dropped into his chair, elevated his hands, and exclaimed:

Oh wife! wife! what—what do you think? The old brindle cow has gone and eat up our grind-stone!

The old woman was ready; and hardly waiting to hear the last word, she screamed out at the top of her lungs:

I told you so, you old fool! I told you so! You always would let it stand out of doors!

A negro driver of a coach in Texas, stopping to get some water for the young ladies in the carriage, being asked what he stopped for, replied, "I am watering my flowers." A more delicate compliment could not have been paid.

"Mr. Timms," said a young wag, "how do you keep your books?" "Oh, by double entry." "Double entry! how's that?" "Oh, easy enough; I make one entry and my partner makes another."

"Mr. D———, if you'll get my coat done by Saturday I shall be forever indebted to you."—"If that's your game it won't be done," said the taylor.

A young "buck," now-a days, is curiously compounded. He has a *beaver* on his head, a *goat ee* on his chin, *kids* on his hands, *calves* on his legs, (and *doe-skin* also,) casts *sheep's* eyes, and is looked upon by his *doe*-ting duck as *deer* at any price.

A writer of sporting articles called at his printer's and accused the compositor of not having punctuated his poem, when the typo earnestly replied, "I'm not a *pointer*—I'm a *setter*."

1860.

Now is the time to Subscribe

FOR THE

THE GREAT SOUTHERN WEEKLY!
THE GREAT SOUTHERN WEEKLY!
THE GREAT SOUTHERN WEEKLY!

The Best Talent in the South

IS WRITING FOR IT.

THE SOUTHERN FIELD AND FIRESIDE, published every Saturday, at Augusta Georgia. acknowledged to be the "best family paper in the South;" contains in each issue, eight pages (forty columns) of choice reading matter, devoted to the instruction and amusement of the friends of Southern Literature, Agriculture and Arts.

☞ Subscribers are presented semi-annually, with an Index, or Table of Contents.

TERMS.—Two Dollars per annum.

Address, JAMES GARDNER.
Augusta, Georgia.

HODGES, DAVIS & CO'S LOTTERIES!

CONSOLIDATED LOTTERIES OF GEORGIA,
Authorised by the Legislature for the Benefit of Academies

Class B

Draws every Tuesday in the City of MACON, Georgia.

CAPITAL PRIZE - - - $100,000!

78 Numbers—14 Drawn Ballots.

1 Prize of	$100,000 is		$100,000
2 Prizes of	50,000 are		100,000
2 Prizes of	25,000 are		50,000
2 Prizes of	20,000 are		40,000
2 Prizes of	5,000 are		10,000
2 Prizes of	3,000 are		6,000
2 Prizes of	2,000 are		4,000
1 Prize of	1,000 is		1,000
350 Prizes of	200 are		70,000
64 Prizes of	100 are		6,400
64 Prizes of	80 are		5,120
64 Prizes of	60 are		3,840
128 Prizes of	50 are		6,400
5,504 Prizes of	32 are		176,000
28,224 Prizes of	16 are		451,584
34,412 Prizes	amounting to		1,030,472

Tickets $16—Halves $8—Quart. $4—Eighths $2

Certificates of 26 Wholes $250—Certificates of 26 Halves $185—Certificates of 26 Quarters $62½—Certificates of 26 Eighths $31 50.

The Havana Plan Lottery

(MORE PRIZES THAN BLANKS,)

Is drawn every Saturday. Capit'l prize $70,000. Tickets $8 00. Halves $4 Quarters $2.

CITY PLAN LOTTERIES

Drawn every day, in which you can select your own numbers.

Tickets from $1 to any price, and prizes in proportion.

EVERY PRIZE IS DRAWN.

CIRCULARS

Containing full explanations of our Schemes, etc., will be forwarded by mail to any one sending us the r name.

All communications strictly confidential.

In ordering Tickets or certificates enclose the money to our address for the Tickets ordered, on the receipt of which they will be forwarded by the first mail.

The list of drawn numbers and prizes will be sent to purchasers immediately after the drawing.

The official drawings are published in the New York Herald.

Orders received and Prizes Cashed at 558 Broadway, New York. Direct your orders to L. A HODGES, AGENT, NEW YORK CITY, or

HODGES, DAVIS & CO., Managers.
MACON GEORGIA.

April 13, 1850. 52-1y.

WOOD, EDDY & Co's LOTTERIES!

AUTHORIZED BY THE STATES OF GEORGIA, DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI,

Draw daily, in public, under the superintendence of sworn Commissioners, in Augusta, Geo., and Wilmington, Del.

Prizes vary from $2½ to $100,000!

TICKETS FROM $2½ to $20!

☞ Circulars, giving full explanation, and the Schemes to be drawn, will be sent, free of expense, by addressing

WOOD, EDDY & Co., Augusta, Georgia.
or WOOD, EDDY & Co., Wilmington, Delaware.

N. C. Mutual Insurance Company.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

T. H. Selby, President.
H. D. Turner, Vice President.
John H. Bryan, Attorney.
Hamden S. Smith, Sec'ty and Treasurer.

T. H. Selby, ex officio.
John R. Williams,
C. W. D. Hutchings, } Executive Committee.

DIRECTORS:

Henry D. Turner, J. R. Williams, T. H. Selby, C. W. D. Hutchings, Kemp. B. Battle Geo Little James M. Towles, Raleigh; James E. Hoyt, Washington; Alexander Mitchel, Newbern; Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington; John M. Jones, Edenton; Geo. W. Charles, Elizabeth City; John Ramsay, Plymouth; J. W. Harrel Murfreesboro;' H B, Williams, Charlotte; Geo. A. Smith, Milton; A. W. Steele, Fayetteville; Joseph White, Anson County; Joshua Boner, Salem; A. T. Summey, Asheville.

This Company has been in successful operation over 10 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent, per annum on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

HAMDEN S. SMITH, Sec'y,
Raleigh, Jan. 27, 1859. 13—

HAMBLETON SHEPPERD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Jacksonville, Telfair Co., Ga.

(Formerly of Salem, North Carolina.)

WILL practice in the counties of Wilkinson Twiggs, Lawrens, Pulaski, Irwin, Wilcox Telfair, Montgomery and Washington.

Jan. 21, 1859. 43-1y,

$3,000! $3,000

ONWARD.

AGENTS WANTED—Either Ladies or Gentlemen—learned or unlearned, to embark in a genteel, honorable and MONEY MAKING business by which they can realize from $2,000 to 3,000 a year, at home or elsewhere. All you have to do, is to write to me, giving the name of your Post-office, County and State, and by return mail I will send you the particulars of this new business. Address (inclosing stamp)

FRANK E. G. LINDSEY, Proprietor.
Holston, Washington Co., Virginia,
March 23d 1860. 49-6m

Pure Brandy and Wine.

ROCHELLE BRANDY, LONDON DOCK GIN, Jamaica Rum, Port and Sherry Wine, for Medical purposes, for sale at the DRUG STORE.

GEORGE HUMMEL'S ESS. COFFEE, for sale at the Drug Store.

CONGRESS WATER for sale at A. T Zevely's Drug Store.

MILL-WRIGHTING AND MACHINERY.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that he is prepared to put up all kinds of **Mill-Work and Kindred Machinery** on the most APPROVED PLANS, with neatness, durability and dispatch. Having had several years' experience in the business, he feels confident in being able to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

He would further say that he is AGENT for the sale of all kinds of Mill-building Materials and Machinery, such as

FRENCH BURR, COLOGNE, ESOPUS AND COCALICO MILL STONES,

Bolting Cloths, Grain Mills, Smut Machines, Mill Spindles, Shafting, Belting, Gearing, and Castings of all kinds, for CORN, FLOURING AND SAW MILLS.

ALSO

CIRCULAR SAWS and CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS, PORTABLE and STATIONARY **Steam Engines of all kinds & Sizes.**

All fitted up to order of the best material and style of workmanship. All orders promptly attended to.

Address, THOMAS C. HAM,
Kernersville, Forsyth Co., N. C.
February 17, 1860 44-tf

John Russel, Barber,

AT THE EXCHANGE HOTEL,

Respectfully informs the citizens of Salem, Winston, and the public in general, that he has located in Salem, and is at all times ready to serve his customers.

He flatters himself from the experience he has had in his line of business to be able to give general satisfaction. Shampooing, Shaving and Hair-Cutting done in the best manner.

☞ Room in the basement of the Exchange Hotel. April 6—51—3 mo.

REDUCED EXPENSES.

M'KINSEY, FLOOD, SWANSON & CO.,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the trade in **North Carolina and Virginia**, that they have removed to their Large Warehouse, opposite the Bank of Virginia, and have opened a very large stock of

Groceries, Staple Dry Goods,
Fertilizers, Sweedes Iron,
Grass Seeds, Lime, &c.

With increased facilities for conducting the GROCERY AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, and relieved of heavy rents and other attendant expenses, we are now enabled to sell our Goods at a small commission on cost. Persons visiting Danville in search of cheap and reliable goods, will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing.

Farmers, Market Gardeners and Country Dairies, sending Corn, Wheat, Oats, Potatoes, Beans, Peas, Turkeys, Chickens, Eggs and Butter to Danville, for sale, are informed that we have opened in connection with our regular mercantile business, a market for all kinds of Country Produce, for which we will pay the highest market value in Goods.

As Agents for two valuable FERTILIZERS, and with a large supply of Peruvian, Elide and Reese's Manipulated Guanos constantly on hand, we are prepared to fill all orders on application.

McKINSEY, FLOOD, SWANSON & CO
Danville, Va., April 6, 1860. 2 mo.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., April 1st, 1860

James P. Boles.	Mrs. Mary S. Michel.
J. Blackburn.	Miss Nancy E. Odell.
Thomas Brown,	Henry Phillips.
Jos. Chapman.	Miss T. W. Pulliam.
Samuel Cruse.	" Esther C. Peeler.
Miss A. F Creamer.	" Laura Shapping.
Moses Evins.	" H. F Stafford.
Messrs. Eccles & Co.	" Ella Stewart.
W. J. Featherston.	B. A. Spaugh.
Mordecca Houck.	Calvin Taylor.
A. M. Jordan.	Mrs. Calvin Transu.
Miss Anna Jonson.	Wm. Wood.
" Rebecca Kidd.	Geo. Waisenfelder, or Whitfield.
" Cath. Lumly.	Charles Werner.
" Eliza Meacum.	John Yarbrey.
Albert Watson 2	

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.
Salem, N. C., April. 1st, 1860.

R. L. PATTERSON will give 45 cents a piece for good flour barrels delivered at his Mill Salem, July 8, 1859. 15-tf.

TO PHYSICIANS.

A FRESH supply of Medicines just received Send on your orders to A. T. Zevely, at the Salem Drug Store.
Salem, N. C., Aug. 19th, 1859.

HACKS HACKS!!

THE subscriber has on hand a few **HACKS** which he will sell cheap.

A. T. ZEVELY

Salem, Sept. 9, 1859.

FINE **Extracts** and **Perfumery**, of kinds just received at the Drug Store, amon which are Frangipani, or everlasting perfume, Golden Dew Drop, Upper Ten, Musk Cologne, Prairie Flower Cologne, &c., &c.

For the Hair.—Bardoline for making the hair curl beautifully, Hungarian Pomatum, Black Pomatum, Hair Restorer, &c., &c.

White Diamond Soap, Honey Soap, and Ladie's Soap.

For the Complexion.—Magnolia Tablet, Lemon Rouge, &c.

Aromatic Cachou, for imparting an agreeable fragrance to the breath.

INKS.—Blue Black, Black, and Red. Call and see.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES!

SAPONIFIER!!

The Ready Family Soap Maker,

WITH which every family, with their ordinary kitchen grease, can make all their Soap with little or no trouble—HARD, SOFT, or FANCY.

It will make hard water soft, clean Paint, remove Grease, &c., to perfection.

Abundant testimony in favor of the Saponifier, with full and valuable recipes for making different kinds of Soap, sent free, by addressing

OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,
No 396 Penn Street, Pittsburg, Pa., or
LEWIS JAMES & CO, Agents,
Philadelphia, Pa.

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COXE'S SPARKLING GELATINE, at the Drug Store

Common Schools, 1860.

The following persons are notified that they have been elected School Committee for their respective Districts, viz:

Dis.	Committeemen.
1.	N. Thornbery, P. W. Raper, W. Idol.
2.	J. H. Harmon, Al Watson, J. A. Young.
3.	Steph. Hester, Jno. Lowery, A. Dwiggins.
4.	C. W. Neal, S. Preston, J. W. Fulp.
5.	Smith Linville, D. Linville, W.J Pegram.
6.	Wm. Gibbins, P Stafford, J. Shields, Jr.
7.	John Hester, Caleb Idol, Henry Sapp.
8.	W. G. Kerner, J.W.Shelton, I.Robertson.
9.	C B. Ogburn, S. F. Dean, G. V. Fulp.
10.	J. E. Clayton, T. Carter, T. Campbell.
11.	Eml. Reed, Amos Stewart, Alex. Martin.
12.	A. G. Thomas, Jacob Sink, Benj. Spaugh.
13.	H'ry Reed, Henry Clinard, A. Rominger.
14.	J. L. Stewart, J.W. Hester, W.U.Lomax.
15.	J. M Vawter, H. M. Lash, A.R. Jenkins.
16.	W. F. Stockton, K. Boggs, H. Albertson.
17.	Calvin Crews, Jno. Beeson, J. P. Crews.
18.	R. Walker, M. Morris, W Marshall.
19.	J E. Matthews, T. M. Marshall, M. Reed.
20.	J.M.Stafford, W. L. Swaim, S. Laugenour.
21.	J. Mock, T. Spaugh, W. W. Thornton.
22.	C. D. Sides, E. Hanes, Daniel Reich.
23.	G. W. Burk, Andrew Burk, Wm. Ebert.
24.	R. Gray, A. J. Stafford, H A. Holder.
25.	Peter Fetter, Jacob Tise, Ed. Blum.
26.	C. Miller, Elisha Stoltz, R. Walker.
27.	J. N. Fowler, M. J. Crews, M. Walker.
28.	J. Guthrie, Jos. Merrit, Eml. Perril.
29.	H. S. Morgan, John Boyer, John Harper.
30.	John Brewer, L. F. Thomas, Z. Griffin.
31.	Geo. Flynt, Thomas Spach, Craven Jones.
32.	Jos Shamel, Chas Rank, N. C Dawson.
33.	E L. Krouse, Wm. Shouse, Sam'l Styers.
34.	Allen Flynt, Israel Moser, G. R. Moore.
35.	Saml. Vest, Albert Craft, Alex. Ridings.
36.	Eml. Beck, Jos. Conrad, Daniel Doub.
37.	Jos Leinbach, E. P. Pfaff, Wm. Leinbach.
38.	B. Jones, Sol Spease, B. Hendrix.
39.	T. Kreeger, A. P. Styers, — Shore.
40.	Henry Hart, J. Warner, Josiah Wagoner.
41.	W. B. Stipe, L. Laugenour, J. H. Stoltz.
42.	Wm Goslin, John Dull, Philip Mock.
43.	Elijah Doub, Thos Long, T. Poindexter.
44.	Israel Sides, W. Spainhour, B. Sprinkle.
45.	W. Payne, Saml. Kinnamon, J. H Eaton.
46.	W. B. Doub, W. Spainhour, E. S. Strupe.
47.	Robert Leinbach, H. Beckel, James Crim.
48.	E. Belo, T. F. Crist, E. A. Vogler.
49.	J. L. Crews, N. F. Sullivan, J. H. Moser.
50.*	W. Bolejack, B. A Carmichael, G.A. Banner
51.*	Jno. Grubb, Demsey Baily, Chris. Shouse.

J. W. ALSPAUGH, C. B S. C. S.

* The two last are new districts.

P. S—The following alterations were made: Robert Nutt is taken from No. 7 and attached to No 6

Isaac Robertson is taken from No. 16 and attached to No. 17.

Wiley Shouse is taken from No. 26 and attached to No. 51.

H. R Lohman is taken from No. 37 and attached to No. 42.

Committee to divide School fund: C. L. Banner, H. A. Holder, F. Fries and J. W. Alspaugh.

Sub Committee to the Board: J. W. Alspaugh, H. A. Holder and C. L. Banner.

J. W. Alspaugh is duly appointed Chairman of the Board of Superintendent, for the ensuing year. A. J. STAFFORD, C. B. S.

April 16th, 1860. 44:-4w

Hathaway & Co.,

Importers of Molasses and Sugar,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

OFFER FOR SALE

900 Bags Rio, Laguayra, Cape and Java COFFEE.

550 Hhds and 100 Barrels *strictly choice* new crop Cardenas Molasses, in new bright packages, just received per Brig S. P. Brown, and Bark Saranac.

100 Barrels Crushed and Clarified Sugars.

200 do and 50 half do first quality NEW Halifax cut Herring.

100 Barrels extra No 1, New River Mullets.

400 Kegs Nails, assorted sizes.

40 Hhds. of choice Cincinnati Bacon, Sides Hams and Shoulders.

300 Barrels choice NEW CROP New Orleans Syrup and Molasses, to arrive.

We also keep constantly on hand at wholesale, Sugar in hogsheads, all kinds of Syrups, Pork, Lard, Soda, Starch, Soap of all kinds, Tea, Spice, Ginger, Pepper, Cream of Tarter, Havana Segars, Candles, Mustard, Salt, Vinegar, Lamp and Machinery Oil, &c., &c.

Wilmington March 2, 1860. [46-3m-pd

VAN HAAGEN & McKEONE'S ORIENTAL DETERSIVE SOAP.

ONE Pound of this Celebrated Washing Soap will go as far as Three Pounds of Common Rosin Soap. It saves half the time and labor; clothes need no boiling or rubbing on a washboard, and it is warranted to give entire satisfaction, or the money will be refunded.

Van Haagen & McKeone's

"No. 1 SOAP," for scrubbing and rough washing, "EXTRA PALE," and Chemical Olive Soaps, for general house use, are superior to any other similar soaps made in the United States.

Our prices will be found lower than those of any other Manufacturers in the country.

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THAIN & McKEONE,
No. 22 and 24, South Wharves, Phil.
March 16, 1860. 48-3m

1860. 1860. 1860.

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OUR STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS FOR 1860, have been selected with great care, and surpass in EXTENT, STYLE AND QUALITY, any previous season, embracing a choice selection of

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OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION, and full lines of all the Home-Made Fabrics, adapted to the VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA and TENNESSEE Trade.

We pledge ourselves to use every effort to foster and build up a SOUTHERN HOME MARKET, by keeping at all times a LARGE and COMPLETE stock at the LOWEST market prices.

☞ ORDERS promptly and faithfully attended to. S. W. & CO.

Petersburg, Va., March 2, 1860. [46-3m.

T. CHITTY & SON,

PUMP MAKERS,

SALEMN. C.

BLANKS

of all kinds for sale at this Office on reasonable terms. Orders promptly attended to. L. V. BLUM

KEEP YOUR FEET DRY,

And Preserve Your Health!

The long sought for principle of making Leather perfectly Water proof, without injuring it, has at last been discovered!

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PATENT WATER PROOF COMPOSITION,

for Boots, Shoes, Hose, Harness, and Leather of every description; warranted to make them thoroughly water proof by a single application, if the directions are strictly adhered to. At the same time it softens the leather, makes it pliable, and thereby prevents its cracking, and it will polish with blacking even better than before the application. Leather will last half as long again byusing it.

The United States Government have approved of it after having tested it for over three months in the Navy Yard at Brooklyn, N. Y.

It is economy to use it all the year round. Try it and you will find it so.

For sale at the DRUG STORE.

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A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

The Howard Association, in view of the awful destruction of human life caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a CHARITABLE ACT worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in case of extreme poverty, to FURNISH MEDICINES FREE OF CHARGE. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors of the Association, in their annual Report upon the treatment of Sexual Diseases, express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labors of their surgeons in the cure of Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphillis, the vice of Onanism or Self-Abuse, diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, &c., and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa, and other diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dyspensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed envelopes, FREE OF CHARGE. Two or three stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2, South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *President.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.* [Feb 6-1y

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April 22, 1859. 1y. pd.

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Sept. 16, 1859.

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For sale at the Drug Store
Salem Feb. 19, 49-tf n

BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS, at the Drug Store.

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Pink Powders, at the Drug Store.

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R. L. PATTERSON will give 3 cents per pound, CASH, for all good Cotton and Linen Rags delivered at his Mills in Salem.

Salem N. C. Nov. 4, 1859 30

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Flavoring Extracts at the Drug Store.

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BAY RUM, at the Drug Store.

Hoofland's Bitters at the Drug Store.

INKS,—Black, Red and Blue. Indelible Ink, at the DRUG STORE.

Yeast Powders, Soda, Saleratus, &c., at the DRUG STORE.

SPAULDING'S PREPARED GLUE

Scotch and Macaboy Snuff, at the DRUG STORE.

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AND THE

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Or concentrated lye, by which soap can be made of the best quality for 2 cents a gallon, for sale at the DRUG STORE.